

THE  
**LITERARY PANORAMA**  
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NATIONAL  
AND  
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,  
*PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

CURATES' BILL.\*

RELIGION is a subject of infinite moment. The institutions necessary to its support partake of its importance; and ought to be considered with a kind of sacred solemnity, proper to themselves. Whatever has the gird of Religion has a title to deference; and only when it has been discovered to be nothing more than garb, is it a proper subject of censure. We say of *censure*; for we do not think what claims to be religious, is a proper subject of ridicule, of sarcasm, or sneer. Neither of these is argument; and on matters connected with religion to argument alone is any real attention due, or can any real force be allowed. Appearances may be deceptive: under a very unsmooth exterior, may reside a devotional spirit; much to be envied: under a threadbare coat, or a rusty cassock, may flourish the ornamental piety; — and who would chuse, after taking time for reflection, to risque offending this piety, by sneer, or sarcasm, or ridicule, on external appearances, which form no part of the real man, which are laid aside once at least, in the course of every day, and will soon be laid aside for ever, infinitely to the advantage of the wearer?

We carry this principle further: ridicule is no proper weapon with which to combat error. The Jew, the Mahometan, the

Hindoo, who yields his religion to ridicule, is a fool. If rational arguments fail to convince him, we can only lament the blindness of his understanding; but his constancy gives us no title to pour derision on what he esteems sacred. Whence is our authority, who gave it us? Whence our superiority, can we produce the patent for it? It were much greater demonstration of our wisdom to resolve on improving to the utmost what advantages we conceive distinguish us, and to exhibit in our superiority of conduct, the alleged superiority of principle by which that conduct is animated, and on which it depends.

That charity which emanates from the Great Father of all, resembles him in whom it originates. It teaches no man to insult his neighbour, but rather to succour him with condescension; it inclines him to protect so far as he may, the decorum due to religious services among others: it sympathises with their afflictions, alleviates their distresses, and willingly stretches forth a helping hand to their relief.

This is perfectly consistent with peculiarly good wishes for the prosperity of that division of the Church universal, in which our lot is cast. Though we will not disparage the piety of a Jew, we may be allowed to enjoy more exquisite delight in that of a Christian: though we should think ourselves criminal to violate the conscience or the worship of a Catholic, yet our more affectionate sympathy attends those of a Protestant; though we wish well to Protestant Churches abroad; we may, we must, feel greater interest in the proper conduct and real prosperity of that which marks and distinguishes our native land.

The real prosperity of the Church depends, in no trifling degree, on the character and demeanour of Churchmen. In vain are teachings unsupported by examples. Precept counteracted by practice is much worse than an absolute nullity; for such is the state of mankind, that the worse practice will be preferred for adoption much more readily than the

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\* In the fourth volume of the LITERARY PANORAMA, page 209, is inserted *entire* Mr. Perceval's letter to Dr. Mansel, on the subject of enlarging the salaries of Sundry Curates. To the reasonings of that statesman, which certainly have lost nothing of their force since his death, we cannot add. The present article, therefore, endeavours to take another view of the matter, and to avoid touching on topics already treated by Mr. P. whose letter we intrust our readers "to read as part of our speech."

better precept. It follows, *à fortiori*, that whoever is charged with the reformation of manners, stands in need of every assistance which can enable him to discharge the duties of his station with advantage to the public, and satisfaction to himself.

These two effects ought never to be disjoined: the mere hireling who proposes exclusively satisfaction to himself, may possibly make his way in the world, but he contributes nothing to the prosperity of the Church: he dilapidates: he ruins. Mankind are not so blind as to mistake the action of pulling down for that of building up; and if the priest himself pull down, who among the laity shall think of building up? Are such corrigible?—Not by any power that we are conscious of possessing.

The man who discharges the duties of his station, then, with a conscientious reference to the advantage of the public, is he whom we wish at the present moment to consider, and so far as our humble abilities allow, to serve. The legislature has been for a number of years convinced of the necessity for ameliorating the condition of the inferior clergy. The income of the poorer livings they have endeavoured to augment. They have patronized plans for the gradual increase of such incomes as are not sufficient to afford bread to an incumbent. They now direct their attention to the condition of those who having no fixed living, labour under the direction, and under the power of others.

Education at college is usually supposed qualification sufficient for a station in the church: but the fact is otherwise. It is an indispensable preliminary; but it conveys no knowledge of the human heart,—without which, how shall he who attempts to amend that heart make any impression upon it? Neither does it convey any notion of the general state of information or learning among us; without which, how shall a clergyman suitably address the public? Neither does it afford practical instructions on questions, some or other of which, are always afloat, in a state of agitation, for the time being.

In Queen's Elizabeth's days, it might be sufficient recommendation of a priest that he could calculate his tythes, and read his breviary. It is not so in the nineteenth century. Then few could read—now,

who cannot read? then very few could write; now, who cannot write? then few of the laity troubled themselves about doctrinal questions, or examined the Scriptures, (they were but emerging from the shadow of death), now there are thousands and tens of thousands who have sufficient knowledge to enquire for themselves into the meaning of Scripture generally, and into the purport of particularly important passages, accurately. At that time the treatises on religious subjects within reach of the public were very few; the sermons published, were very few; the commentators and interpreters of Scripture, very few. Now, it is impossible to calculate the quantity of comments and interpretations thrown among the public, in various shapes:—Bibles with notes—works of eminent divines—theological miscellanies, of a thousand different descriptions. The general effect of these, whether regarded or not, increases the difficulties, perhaps a hundred fold increases them, of a clergyman's situation. Is any question started?—Here's a printed treatise on the very subject: or, a sermon by Dr. Such-an-one. Must the clergyman sit silent and blush, while the appeal remains unanswered, and therefore passes for unanswerable? In fact, if the learning of the public be incalculably increased, while that of the clergy is stationary, the Church is losing ground, *comparatively*;—the sure prelude to its losing ground substantially. And this is unquestionably the case among that class of society, the respectability of whose situations in life, allows them time and opportunity for reflection.

Is it said, "the Church suffers more at present from the inroads of a description of persons who are strangers to learning"? We doubt this. "They cannot so much as read." Denied; with extremely rare exceptions. They can avail themselves, and do avail themselves, of such helps as their opportunities allow them to procure. That their learning is not their own, is granted; but it is not the less to the purpose because borrowed. But these persons have at least, a wonderful practical knowledge of the human heart.—They address themselves to the public, not distantly, not coldly, not reservedly, but frankly, closely, powerfully.—They discover a man to himself.—They turn him, as it were, inside out: and then—where is the

wonder that he should conceive an immoveable attachment in return; and direct his regard in the way most favourable to their peculiarities and pursuits?

It is impossible to speak generally on the subject of such questions, as may, and do, and will, agitate the public mind:—questions of a religious nature, or depending on principles connected, more or less with religion. It is enough to say that *some* acquaintance with the state of the religious world as to its immediate sentiments, feelings, and expectations is desirable: in some cases it is absolutely necessary.

Again we advert to the days of Elizabeth. If a moderate stock of learning might suffice in those days, so might a moderate share of pecuniary wealth. But so it is, that while the learning of the public has been increasing, the value of money, as income, has been decreasing. It is more than ever necessary that a clergyman should study—but the means of studying are beyond his reach. He should be gradually improving his mind, maturing his talents, furnishing his stores, before the moment comes in which he must use them: but here he fails. Can any thing awaken the consideration of the public to his situation? It deserves at least investigation: and the attempt, whatever be its fate, is honourable.

On the present occasion we confine ourselves to the consideration of those benefits conferred on a clergyman, *which return in another shape, to the advantage of those who confer them.* The language has no term to express the character of that man—is there such an one? who desires to see an ecclesiastic sunk in squalid poverty? but there may be, and in fact there are, many who unawaredly inflict poverty, by misapprehension—by erroneous estimate.

The necessities for a clergyman, are

1. The decencies of life, house, food, clothing, furniture;—comforts.

2. The charities in which he should assist, without diminishing the supplies of his family.

3. The benevolences which he might bestow on others *extra* his immediate cure,—to the credit of his constituents.

4. Education of his children: his sons liberally; his daughters respectably.

5. Means of study; by which he may know the sentiments of wise and good

men, on subjects interesting to individuals and society; and acquire some acquaintance with passing events in the church and the world.

On the first head, we merely say—How disgraceful is it to any parish, that their teacher has no house into which his people may safely enter!—no clothing which justifies his appearance among decent society! &c. &c.

On the second head; in the charities which are distributed by a minister in his own parish: he is but his people's almoner; he does that of correct and adequate knowledge, with the best means of judging, which overseers, &c. do, under much less favourable circumstances.

On the third; we ask, Whether it is not disreputable in any parish to manifest total insensibility to the concerns of others? to pay no attention to wise and excellent plans for public benefit? To shut their ears, and harden their hearts? &c.

To the fourth, we say, Nothing is or can be more conducive to the public welfare, than to obtain the greatest number possible of well instructed young persons, of decorous demeanour and manners. What more pleasing in society? Where are these found in so many instances as in clergymen's families? Who are more exemplary to the youth of the neighbourhood, generally speaking, and what class of society has furnished more active officers, &c. to our national strength? or greater accessions to our national reputation?

At first sight, it may be thought that the books studied by a clergyman are of no importance to his parish; but a moment's reflection will dissipate this delusion. No young man comes *fully* qualified from college. If through poverty he is not able to complete his education by additional reading, if he spends the prime of his days in wishing for the means of acquiring knowledge without possessing the power, how can he distribute to his people that which he has not acquired? Obligated to sit down in ignorance himself, how can he banish ignorance from others? His instructions may be thought dull, dry, heavy, *inapplicable*—what resources has he for invigorating them? whence can he procure the means of research? how maintain a variety? how excite attention? how keep hold of the affections? If he studies the human mind in the

world at large, he hazards his character and his peace. The next best school is the library; if this be denied—success will attend those who in this are his superiors, in talents and mind are his equals, although in many qualifications they are confessedly his inferiors.

We say then, and we repeat it with increased conviction, that whatever society deprives its public officer—its ecclesiastical instructor, of the means of fulfilling his office through its own parsimony—stinginess, *that society does itself the greatest of injuries.* "There is, that withholdeth more than is meet; but it tendeth to poverty." The clouds must first imbibe the vapour, which they shed in fructifying showers on the earth. If the earth refuse this vapour—if the sea tenaciously "hold its own;" the heavens over head become iron; the ground beneath becomes brass. Farewell the hope of fertility; the joys of harvest, farewell!

We turn now with the whole strength of our appeal to the feelings, and the judgment of the clergy themselves.—What shall we say to those among the sacred profession who know the importance of these things, and many more, on which we cannot touch, who have it in their power to allow fair and honest salaries to their assistants, and yet deny them? Shall we urge the account they will have to give, when they, as stewards must render up the accounts of their stewardship? Shall we enquire how far their sense of equity is defunct, or at least, torpid? They have had these with a thousand other arguments urged on them in explicit terms, without effect;—they must now take the consequence of their obduracy. They will see the sources of their wealth dried up, slowly, but certainly; and will awake when too late to meet the real exigencies of their (and the church's) situation. As "churchmen's contention is the devil's harvest," so churchmen's indolence, indifference, insensibility, and ignorance, are the greatest patrons in support of sectarianism. No individual subscribes so much to the convention as the ——— parish priest.

That our arguments refer to the honest, faithful, conscientious discharge of clerical duties, we have stated expressly. We plead not for the gay, the profane, the indifferent, the inconsiderate, the lazy, or the

stupid; much less for the headstrong, the hypocritical, or the immoral. We leave them to their fate, and to their sentence, too;—merely adding as the judge adds, when he pronounces the final determination of the law, "*May the Lord have mercy on your Souls!*"

From what we have seen of life, we are led to draw a strong argument in favor of the reality of that conviction which lies at the foundation of real religion. That man—that class of men, which abjures the favours of fortune, which embraces the difficulties and hardships of life, which scruples neither toil nor trouble, neither suffering nor shame, which welcomes penury and privation, which accepts with cheerfulness, "the bread of affliction, and the water of affliction," must have motives the very reverse of hypocrisy and pretence. Let the scorner well weigh this fact: no where are the generality of Christian ministers objects of envy, on a worldly account. Here and there in the great lottery of occupation, this or that man, may be well off;—but taken as a whole, what profession is less adequately paid? And this always has been the case: what then induces a Christian minister to persevere? what binds him to the service of the altar? In one sense he knows he might do better, in another he feels he cannot.

We say this is the case generally: it was our design to have introduced into this article proofs obtained from a far country: the calculation is so close as to shew that the incumbent receives to support himself, his wife, and children *seven-pence* per day each. He must feed them, clothe them, lodge them, &c. &c. on *seven-pence* per day, each! We have seen letters from various parts of our own island stating salaries of £16, £20, £25, £30 per annum, for a family. Animal food they did not eat: a plot of garden ground furnished *cucumbers*: a benevolent baker furnished bread: and these, with salt, had been their food during the summer months!—We could say much more;—but the subject is too painful.

The legislature has wisely and honourably taken this matter into consideration. We never allow ourselves to canvass the enactments of an Act of Parliament. It is enough, therefore, for us to say, that the plan adopted appears to combine an es-



estimate of the income of the living, with its population. This seems to be its principal feature. Whether this will prove effectual, we refer to time. But partly by way of gratifying curiosity, and partly in hopes it may afford some useful hint, we give a place to Dr. Durell's estimate of the contributions paid under the Jewish Theocracy in support of Church and State.

Is it impossible to revert to calculations and modulus professedly *jure divino*?

The following scheme shews at one view the proportions of income paid by a landholder, who was generally, it is presumed the proprietor, also;—what other modes of tenure were in use, and how they contributed, is but little understood.

### I. For the National Treasury. II. For Sacrifices.

PART.	LAND.	VALUE per ann.	1st TENTH.	2d. or 3d. TENTH.	FIRST- FRUITS.	TOTAL.
$\frac{1}{3}$	Pasture.	£100.	Paid a 10th.	— a 10th.	— a 20th.*	£ s. d. 25 0 0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Underwood.	50.	{ — a 10th.	— 0	— 0	2 10 0
$\frac{1}{12}$	Timber.		{ — 0	— 0	— 0	
ORATIONS at the three solemn festivals (generally a beast } or a fowl) may be valued at 10 Shekels						
N. B. Redemption-money, Poll-Tax, and Fees for any } legal Pollutions, (as some of them were never paid by } many individuals, or perhaps paid but once in their lives), } if they have here a place, cannot be rated at more than 4 } Shekels.						

### III. For the Tribe of Levi.

$\frac{1}{3}$	Corn.	100.	— a 10th.	— a 10th.*	— a 50th.	22 0 0
$\frac{1}{6}$	Fruit	50.	— a 10th	— a 10th.*	— a 60th.	10 16 7
The Portion of Pastures about the Levitical Cities, being } to the whole as 1 to 150						0
N. B. The Portion which the Priests received for Peace Offerings (whether bloody or bloodless Sacrifices) were no additional Expence to the Offerer.						

The whole Onus on £300 per annum (besides personal Service in War ..... 63 18 4½  
Or per cent. .... 21 6 1½

N. B. If there was a greater proportion of corn or pasture lands in any one estate, the onus would be greater than here stated, yet the estate would be more valuable to the owner, as the payments were directly in proportion to the produce of the land.

\* "The tenth thus marked (called *second* or *third*), were in reality one and the same (see Deut. xiv. 23, 28, and 29), and they were to be spent in hospitality and charity. If, therefore, you subtract two of them from the portion of Levi, that tribe will have received about one fifteenth part of the whole, or £6 12s. 2d. net per cent. But, as the first fruits of corn and fruit belonged to the priest, deduct  $\frac{1}{10}$  and  $\frac{1}{10}$ , and afterwards from the first tenth take away  $\frac{1}{10}$  (to which also they had a right), and it will appear that the certain clear yearly revenue of the priests was £1 15s. 1½d. per cent. and that of the Levites, £4 17s. 1d. per cent. which sums are proportionate to their respective number of clergies, and perhaps also to their respective share of sacrifices, and of *second* or *third* tithes."

"Let it be observed, that that which is usualled the *LORDS Part* in Scripture, was really appropriated by him to three different purposes; part to the *national treasury*, part to *stated sacrifices*, and the other part to the *Priests and Levites*. By the foregoing estimate, it will appear that the estates in the Holy Land, so far from being all set at a rack-rent for the aggrandizement of the hierarchy, were as clear from burdens and impositions as any estates can well be in the freest and best policed forms of government; that the tribe of Levi, all things considered, did not receive a *thirtieth*, nor the priesthood (strictly so called) a *fiftieth part of the whole*.

"Let us suppose an estate of £300 per annum value of our money, and which consisted, as was usual in the land of Canaan, of soils, the produce of which was different; one third pastures, for instance; one third corn-land; one sixth producing wood, partly underwood, partly timber; and the remaining sixth being fruit grounds; then the *onus* on the landholder will be as stated, being *the whole that was paid by him for RELIGIOUS and CIVIL purposes*."

We suspect that it would be no bad policy on this subject, to enquire by what means other communities maintain their clerical respectability. The church of England is not the only national church. It differs indeed from the Papacy, by admitting the marriage of priests, and with it the expectation, or certainty of a family. Catholic priests are wedded to the church; their temporalities, as well as spiritualities, center in the church. She is at once their mother and their heirress. The Greek church is under the authority of despotic powers, subjugated with its constituents to a foreign yoke,—a yoke of foreigners professing another and opposite religion: the crescent triumphs over the cross. But there are churches commensurate with kingdoms, elsewhere. How are the clergy paid in Prussia? how in Denmark? It was formerly the fashion for our young men of expectations to travel over the continent: have they never met with a mode by which the clergy was at the same time comfortably provided for, yet effectually induced to discharge the duties of their office with cheerfulness and alacrity? What was that mode?

It is true that an agricultural people are essentially different in circumstances from a commercial people: the value of their resources is fixed; or, at least, is much more steady. They experience no sudden transition, or violent fluctuation;

as is of frequent occurrence where every thing is reduced to money value, and where extensive, and in reality wonderful, mercantile transactions are every day affecting the mass of a nation's wealth.

Hence we see allowances established centuries ago in England, on a liberal allowance of money, valued at the time, now dwindled to absolute poverty. On the other hand, where lands have been attached to certain institutions the value of their product has maintained itself, in full proportion to the increased monies of the nation; their corn or other crops are as desirable as ever; and by this they support that relative importance; which was the intention of the original donor. Their sufficiency is the same as ever it was.

#### *Principal Enactments of an Act for the further Support and Maintenance of Stipendiary Curates.*

Incumbent non-resident neglecting to appoint curate (for the period of six months after the passing of this Act, or after his induction or appointment, or after the death or removal of a former curate), to be licensed by the bishop, or who shall, for the period of three months after the death or resignation of any curate, neglect to notify to the bishop such death or resignation, shall forfeit and lose all the benefit of any dispensation or exemption from residence, or license for non-residence, and be subject to penalties for non-residence: and in every case in which no curate shall be nominated to the bishop, the bishop is hereby authorised to appoint and license a proper curate, with such salary as is by this Act directed.

Bishops shall appoint salary to curate so licensed; and in case of wilful neglect or refusal to pay such stipend, or salary, or allowance or the arrears thereof, the bishop shall be and is hereby empowered to sequester the profits of the benefice, until payment thereof; and no such license shall be valid, unless it shall contain and specify the amount of the stipend, to be paid to the curate.

Curate may be directed to reside in Parsonage house in case of non-residence of incumbent for four months in each year. If the curate is permitted by the bishop to reside out of the parish, the grounds upon which the curate is so permitted shall be specified in the licence: and the distance of the residence of such curate shall not exceed five statute miles, except in cases of necessity to be approved by the bishop and specified in the License.

The bishop shall have power at any time, by writing under his hand and seal, to direct the curate to deliver up the said Parsonage House; and in case he shall refuse to do so, he shall lose to the rector all his stipend they

unpaid, or shall thereafter become due, and also the sum of fifty pounds.

Rector or vicar shall not dispossess curate of house, without order of bishop, who may sequester profits of living until possession be given. If any curate shall refuse to give up possession, the rector may apply to any justice of the peace for a warrant, for the taking possession thereof; and possession may thereupon be taken at any time in the day time, by entering the same by force if necessary, by ejectment or otherwise.

Licences and revocations to be filed in the registry of the diocese within one month; and deposited in the parish chest, except in certain cases, for neglect, to forfeit 5l.

Salary shall in no case be less than 80l. per annum, or than the annual value of the benefice, if the said value shall not amount to eighty pounds per annum; not be less than one hundred pounds per annum, or than the whole, if the value shall not amount to one hundred pounds per annum, in any parish or place where the population, according to the returns then last made in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, shall amount to or exceed three hundred persons; not be less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, or the whole value, if not one hundred and twenty pounds per annum in any parish or place where the population shall appear as aforesaid to amount to or exceed five hundred persons; and such salary shall not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, or than the whole value if not one hundred and fifty pounds per annum in any parish or place where the population shall appear as aforesaid to amount to or exceed one thousand persons: annual value under one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, shall be estimated from the returns made by the bishops to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

When the curate of any parish is licensed to serve as curate of any adjoining parish, the bishop shall appoint a salary less by a sum not exceeding thirty pounds per annum, the salary required by this Act, for serving each of the said churches; no salary shall be less than fifty pounds per annum, or than the whole value of the benefice; no incumbent shall be licensed to serve any church, distant more than five miles from any church already served by him, except in cases of necessity, specified in the licence.

Smaller salaries may be allowed to Curates in cases of special and peculiar circumstances of great hardship and inconvenience, provided that such special reasons shall be entered fully and at large, in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, and to be deposited in the registry of the diocese; which book shall not be open to inspection, unless with the leave of the bishop or from proper authority.

The bishop to allow rector to deduct from

curates salary for money actually laid out in repairs to a limited amount; but not in any year more than one-fourth part of the salary allotted to the curate.

Curate to pay taxes of parsonage-house. In certain cases where the benefice exceeds 400l. an allowance may be made to curate of 100l. per annum, &c. notwithstanding the population of such parish or place may not appear to amount to three hundred persons; where the population exceeds five hundred persons, the bishop may assign to the curate any larger stipend not exceeding fifty pounds additional.

Not to empower bishops to assign to the curates of persons holding their benefices before the passing of this Act, or of certain other persons, any greater stipend than was before allowed.

Agreements contrary to this and the recited Act 36 G. 3. c. 83. void.

No licence to be granted to serve more than two churches in one day, except when necessary, from circumstances, or the local situations of the churches; such three churches not being distant from each other more than four measured miles; and the residence of such curate, so placed, that it shall not be necessary for him to travel more than fifteen miles in one day for the performance of the duties.

A curate, serving in different places in the absence of the incumbent interchangeably, shall not receive more than the annual salary.

Incumbent applying for licence for non-residence shall state, in his application, what salary he proposes to give to his curate. Such applications and specifications shall be kept and filed by the registrar of the diocese, in a separate book, and preserved from public inspection.

Statement of particulars necessary to be given by persons applying for licence: no licence to be given till all particulars be complied with.

Act to extend to benefices exempt as well as not exempt, and to all peculiars; churchwardens, from time to time, may make complaint to the bishop of non-residence in the incumbent, and of the want of due provision in the cure.

Where any benefice shall be locally situate between the limits of two or more dioceses, or any of them, the archbishop or bishop to the cathedral church, of whose province or diocese the parish church thereof shall be nearest in local situation, shall exercise all the authorities.

Commission to administer oaths, shall not be subject to stamp duties.

Powers of archbishops and bishops may be exercised.

Act not to affect powers of bishops.—Act not to affect the due celebration of divine service.—Not to extend to Ireland.

*Junius : including Letters by the same Writer, under other Signatures, (now first collected). To which are added, his Confidential Correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and his Private Letters addressed to Mr. H. S. Woodfall. With a Preliminary Essay, Notes, Fac-similes, &c. In 3 vols. 8vo. London. Rivingtons, 1812.*

THE letters of Junius, at their first appearance in the Public Advertiser, made no slight impression on the public mind. They were ushered into notoriety under circumstances uncommonly favourable. They were at once personal, political, and pointed. They were well written, and were cried up with all the strength of that party whose interests they were intended to promote. They goaded those in high stations. They disclosed some truths; they established some principles; and under the authority of these they assumed an imposing air, as if all they asserted must be correct beyond controversy; and nothing less than infallible. There is a sense in which it may be said they answered their purpose, as that purpose was the agitation of the public; while in another sense they failed of their purpose, as that was the writing out their opponents, and writing in their supporters.

There is no good without its evil: even Liberty itself, the most precious of blessings, is degraded by that scope which it allows to faction and intrigue. We must not be understood to admit that despotism excludes faction. We well know the contrary. The most despotic courts are often, very often, scenes of the most violent and even bloody struggles for power. But, we say, that while man is as he is, no such thing as *pure* blessing is known to him. The best is mingled with evils, which spread themselves in sufferings more or less grievous, as times and circumstances affect their influence. Liberty is not to blame; but chiefly the faults and failings of the great. Surrounded by temptations on all sides, seduced from without by every art, enhanced by solicitation in every form; and betrayed from within by the violence of passions habitually uncontrouled, they find their best resolutions no protection, and their most vigorous determinations no secu-

rity against their predominant vices. They become willing victims, and are led, but too openly, in triumph, to their personal disgrace, and to the public detriment. Their equals in guilt,—perhaps more than equally guilty, form comparisons highly favourable to themselves. Those intensely hardened against compunction, spare no reproach which, by possibility, may mortify their less insensible antagonists. They hunt after every transgression; they magnify every peccadillo into a crime of monstrous magnitude: they attach the most perverse interpretation to every incident capable of ambiguity; they endeavour to depreciate whatever has any character of good; and when they cannot find instances of error and depravity, to serve a turn, they *make* them.

But, there was no need to *make* instances of absurdity and folly, of error and depravity in the administration attacked by Junius. When the principal officer, the Lord Treasurer, was absorbed in the noble art of jockeyship; and studied the slang of his grooms and the properties of his racers at Newmarket, rather than the controul of the public expenses at Whitehall: when he devoted himself avowedly to the company of a prostitute, and discussed with her the *arcana imperii*, what should have been secret as death to all but his fellow ministers; when he had so little regard to decency as to gallant his mistress in the sacred presence of royalty, what prosperity could be expected from his councils in behalf of the nation, what wisdom, what foresight, what dexterity, what felicity of conception, of plan, of execution? In vain shall hirelings *puff off* the abilities of such a man, as a statesman. In vain shall the sharper, who passes his days and nights at the gaming table, be blazoned forth as of wonderful endowments. In vain shall his capacity be extolled, and again extolled, who exhibits no prudence in his personal conduct, who abandons all thought of his own affairs. In him who ruins himself, we can see no earnest of confidence to save the nation. Yet the nation really stood in great need of saving counsels. Just emerged from a long and widely extended war; not recovered from the derangement of her finances, unavably consequent on such a war, envied by formidable rivals who smarted under her prowess and indulged their malignity in anticipating better suc-

cess on the next opportunity; rivals who were plotting to produce that opportunity, and endeavouring to propitiate the fickle goddess, Fortune;—and, worst of all, fostering into power to do her injury those who should have been her confidence and support.—Did not such a nation, demand the most prudent, the most considerate, the most sagacious advisers? The talents of a Cecil, a Butleigh, a Walsingham, had been nothing more than competent to the task of guiding the state in times so perilous. What then were those of the Duke of Grafton, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Sandwich, Lord Weymouth, Lord Barrington, &c. &c.?

Beneath the seeming prosperity attendant on the peace of 1763, lurked a spirit of contention which at length burst into open clamour. It was well known that the Americans intended to be independent of the Mother Country:—that the most powerful of the provinces were descendants of those who prided themselves on being exiles in the cause of liberty; they felt the security they had obtained by an injudicious peace, and they knew the men they had to deal with\*. They availed themselves dexterously of the state of parties in England, and threw all the weight they could influence, or purchase, into the scale of opposition. Thus the personal ambition of Lord Shelburne, who longed to step into the Duke of Grafton's place, was rendered instrumental in the cause of American freedom; and the independence of the British colonies was fought for, and accomplished in the British Parliament, and in the very center of the British Cabinet.

What might have been the event had

\* Some years before the breaking out of the American war, a monthly work was published, currently called the "Scandalous Chronicle," but named the "Town and Country Magazine;" a principal article in it, and what gave a zest to the whole, displayed the intrigues in high life. The first decisive symptom of war, in the opinion of an intelligent observer, was an order for twenty-five copies of this work for America, that the demagogues of that country might obtain an insight into the weaknesses of the statesmen who were to be their antagonists. The policy of this was too fully justified by the result. This was known in Paternoster-row; but it never reached St. James's.

wise and upright men guided the helm of the state, is matter of conjecture. Nobody will commend that mistaken policy which rendered Wilkes an object of patriotism;—Wilkes, who had been the associate friend of the Duke of Grafton in his debaucheries, who had supported Jemmy Twitcher's (Lord Sandwich's) immoralities; and was neither better nor worse than an equally fit member of the "Hell-fire Club," with themselves. Yet did this atheist live to see many pious men his friends; and though a profligate, in every sense of the term, he enrolled among his partizans, not a few of the most virtuous men in the kingdom. So foolish were the measures of the *Sopis* to whom the interests of the British nation were committed!

It was not, then, after all, the talents of their adversaries which at length expelled Lord North, and his coadjutors. It was their own imbecility. It was not the strength of America which gave her independence, it was the weakness of the British councils—the disunited state of those councils. Mrs. Wilmot Serres describes them correctly, when she introduces her uncle as saying, "there never was a cabinet so divided, as during the period of Lord North's administration. The friendship of years was lost in the opposition of a day: relative contended against relative, statesman against statesman." He adds, "I can only recollect about five or six characters who conscientiously studied the welfare of their country." This is a liberal allowance.

We have on a former occasion\* (to which we intreat the reader's reference) submitted an opinion that the letters of Junius were a part of the battery opened against this feeble ministry, under the auspices of Lord Shelburne. That nobleman, probably, wrote but little of them himself; but he might furnish materials; he had abundant opportunities for picking up many. The office he had held, with the connections he still retained furnished him with an accurate knowledge of what was going on at Court, and even in the Council. The secrets of the Council were ill kept; one bad consequence of division! Facts were divulged, to the real injury of the nation; to a breach of his Majesty's confidence; and this was so notorious that

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. XIII. p. 754.



one branch of the legislature was startled at it. The King, too, was uneasy on several occasions. The fact is sufficient for our purpose; for as to the real culprit, who thus betrayed his Sovereign, we know not that he was ever named.

So far as regards Junius, we are to consider Lord Shelburne as intent on becoming first Lord of the Treasury; his intimate friend, Mr. Dunning, as intent on becoming head of the law; Col. Barré, his confidant, as intent on becoming Secretary at War. To effect this, it was necessary to *turn out* the occupiers of these places; and hence the war of words in either House of Parliament; hence the hirelings in Lord Shelburne's pay, and hence the letters of Junius.

Lord S. was so confident of success, that to ensure his political superiority, when it should be acquired, he maintained, at an immense expence, an extensive intercourse with foreign courts,\* [he knew many things, *several hours*, sometimes days, before the ministry knew them]—to the great injury of his private fortune. In consequence he gave *bonds* where he willingly would have given *cash*: and on this account *some* of his drafts on his bankers, were, from considerations of conveniency, never presented for payment; for this is the interpretation we put on an incident mentioned by Mrs. Wilmot Serres.

While she was, in 1791, looking over a vast collection of papers of different descriptions, by the command of her uncle, Miss Wilmot found, in a red morocco pocket-book, a check for £500 signed \*\*\*\*\*; [Shelburne]; along with this was a bank-note of £20 which the editor presented to him. The Doctor taking them both into his hand, remarked, "how curious. Noll: your hand is singularly lucky; I am obliged to you for the discovery." He then burnt the check, and put the note into his purse. He told some of his friends afterwards visiting the Rectory, that the latter was *twenty years old*.† But he never mentioned the circumstance of the check; the Editor ventured one day to ask him respecting it; he frowned, and spoke angrily, desiring her never to remind him of

\* Nor do we speak without knowledge on this subject; for the writer of this article travelled from Paris, in 1778, with one of Lord S.'s foreign agents. The rogue knew his business; for having no passport, he reported himself at Calais, as coming from Lisle.

† Of course dated at least as early as 1771.

the circumstance; then recalling himself, he said, "from the time I received that check, I learnt the true character of men; but I have satisfied my feelings by committing it to the flames. It was not *dishonoured*; I never presented it for payment." This circumstance is now more particularly impressed on the mind of the editor.

That the executors of the Marquis found it necessary to dispose of all his disposable property, is notorious.

But—"Lord S. might be this political personage and much more, yet have no share in the actions of Junius." We are obliged to Mr. Woodfall, who, by his *complete* edition of this writer's performances, so far as connected with the Public Advertiser, affords a satisfactory answer to this observation: for it is impossible to read the private correspondence between Junius and Wilkes, without tracing Lord S.'s policy. (Vol. I. p. \* 265.) Junius urges the election of Sawbridge to the Mayoralty—Compare his urgency with Wilkes's honest answer, p. \* 297, in which he objects—Sawbridge is "become the absolute dupe of *Malagrida's gang*."—In his Mayoralty, "I should fear the Mansion-house would be besieged, and taken by the *banditti* of the Shelburnes." This was the very thing endeavoured by Junius: it was the very thing wished by Lord Shelburne. In his answer, Junius still recommends Sawbridge, and cautions Wilkes against retaining so much anxiety and apprehension of the friendship of Lord Shelburne. p. \* 307. What motive does this imply?—In his private correspondence with Woodfall, Junius urges him strongly, previous to Sawbridge's motion in Parliament,—evidently intending to promote that gentleman's popularity.

To understand the relation of the parties named to Junius, it is necessary to recollect that Lord S. (who had served in Germany, and was aid-de-camp to the King) was Secretary of State previous to October 21, 1768; but the latter part of the time he became gradually estranged from the opinion of his brother ministers; they thwarted his views; and he thought himself slighted. As the interest of Lord Shelburne declined, that of the Duke of Grafton rose; and he soon after became First Lord of the Treasury; the post at which Lord Shelburne was aiming.—[Rumour said he obtained a place in the

ministry, by the recommendation of the Duke of Cumberland, to whom he had lost 70,000*l.* at a sitting, in playing for the contents of the Duke's *unopened pocket-book.*]

Mr. Dunning was Solicitor-general from January 1768, to 1770. "At first he was attached to the administration; but his approbation of their measures does not seem to have been cordial, nor without considerable exceptions; and he was not engaged, on behalf of government, in the celebrated proceedings in the case of Wilkes, which were more particularly agitated while he was Solicitor-general." In 1768 he was seated, by Lord Shelburne, for Calne, in Wiltshire. This is the language of a life of Lord Ashburton, not drawn up for party purposes: and therefore we prefer it, on this occasion. Mr. Woodfall gives the following opinion on the attribution of Junius to Dunning.

Of all the reputed authors of these celebrated addresses, Dunning, Lord Ashburton, offers the largest aggregate of claim in his favour; and, but for a few facts which seem decisive against him, might fairly be admitted to have been the real JUNIUS. His age and rank in life, his talents and learning, his brilliant wit, and sarcastic habit, his common residence, during the period in question, his principles, attachments and antipathies, conspire in marking him as the man: but unfortunately for such a conclusion, Dunning was solicitor-general at the time these letters first appeared, and for more than a twelvemonth afterwards: and JUNIUS himself has openly and solemnly affirmed, "*I am no lawyer by profession; nor do I pretend to be more deeply read than every English gentleman should be in the laws of his country.*" Dunning was a man of high unblemished honour, as well as of high independent principles; it cannot, therefore, be supposed, that he would have vilified the King, while one of the King's confidential servants and counsellors: nor would he, as a barrister, have written to Woodfall in the course of a confidential correspondence, "*I am advised that no jury will find a bill.*"

These observations are just; but Dunning, as we have seen, sat very loose to the *implied* duties of his office. He was notoriously attached to Lord Shelburne. Junius might truly say, *I am no lawyer*—and *I am advised*: the question is, who advised him? Those who do not see the language of a lawyer, and even the style of Dunning, in the following opi-

nion, have happily very little acquaintance with the profession.

No. 20.

About Feb. 14, 1770.

I have carefully perused the information. It is so loose and ill-drawn, that I am persuaded Mr. De Grey could not have had a hand in it. Their inserting the whole, proves they had no strong passages to fix on. I still think it will not be tried. If it should, it is not possible for a jury to find you *[him]* guilty.

The only alteration we suppose necessary in transcribing this for Woodfall, is the change of persons we have marked.

Junius also desired to see proofs of his letter to Lord Mansfield (and possibly others) Mr. Woodfall thinks, for the purpose of obtaining "legal assistance from some friendly quarter." Perhaps to satisfy Dunning who had furnished the theme.

In the attack of Junius on the Marquis of Granby, we trace the disappointments of a military man. He complains, p. 175, vol. II. that Lord Granby gave the regiments to his *German friends*; implying indignation at his not promoting officers who had served in America. In his attack on Lord Barrington, Secretary at War, Junius shews rancour equally personal: and though we know that a distinction must be carefully maintained between the *ideal* Junius, and the *real* writer, yet we believe him when he says, incidentally, in a letter signed "*A Faithful Monitor*," (vol. II. p. 463) speaking of the Townshends, "I am not a stranger to this *par nobile fratrum*. I HAVE SERVED UNDER THE ONE." Lord Townshend commanded at Quebec: on which of the officers *serving under him* there, can suspicion rest, as most probably connected with Junius? Assuredly on Colonel Barré alone. Again, Junius jokes on Lord Townshend's "*bravery*"\* in vol. III. 12th October, 1767, as also

\* It so happened that Lord Townshend was stationed at some distance from the heat of the battle before Quebec, when told the command devolved on him, in consequence of General Wolfe's fatal wound: yet, he also, received a wound in that action. Junius asperses him by saying, "he likes to be stationed in the rear." Junius alludes to this when he says, "For a man to be told that he commands a kingdom or an army when he dreams of no such matter is a situation too difficult for such a head as mine. My Lords, I speak from experience."

in the consultation meeting, October 22, 1767, in which he calls him "Sulky."—Colonel Barré was of Irish descent: the *Irishisms* pointed out in Junius, were probably copied from originals furnished by him. Much of his style prevails throughout nearly half of these famous epistles.

In what other party, then in activity, could the politician, the lawyer, the soldier, (which three characters are pre-eminent in Junius) be so aptly discovered? What hypothesis so adequately accounts for the variations in Junius, as to language and expression, which prove that his letters were not the conception of one mind, or the offspring of one writer, whatever the hand-writing might be; yet on that matter too, we have the authority of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Woodfall's superintendent of the press, for saying that it was not always the same.

"The late Mr. Woodfall thought Junius was a clergyman;"—and we believe this was the constant opinion of Paternoster-row; where the habit of judging on literary men imparts no small shrewdness in forming a judgment. This was the writer Junius; but assuredly the materials for his performances were furnished from no individual; solely. Lord Shelburne has been heard to declare, that "Junius was no person known to the public, as a public man;" and we believe in this he may be credited.

And now to attend more particularly to the conduct of Junius himself. He first grossly abuses the whole ministry, including Lord Shelburne; with Mr. Dunning, also: for we suppose him to be meant by "the mongrel dog," who barks and wakens Tilbury, at a council held in Lord Shelburne's house.

*A dog barks, and wakens Tilbury, who starts up.*

TILBURY.

ounds, my Lord, do you keep bull-dogs in your house?

MALAGRIDA.

No, my Lord; it is but a mongrel. Your true English bull-dog never quits his hold; but this cur plays fast and loose, just as I bid him: he worries a man one moment, and fawns upon him the next.

Mr. Woodfall observes in a note, "The person here alluded to is not known."

My Lord Holland, who certainly had some reason to know me [continues *Malagrida*]

has done me the honour to say that I was born a Jesuit, and that if all the good qualities which make the society of Jesus respectable, were banished from the rest of the earth, they would still find room enough in the bosom of *Malagrida*. His Lordship sagaciously observed, that mine was a sort of understanding more united with the heart than the head; and that my ideas of men and things depended not so much upon the head and brain, as upon the original colour and consistence of my blood;—consequently —

A few dates placed in order, may illustrate this part of the history of Junius:

Sept. 16, 1767.—Junius vilifies Lord Shelburne, under the signature of *Corregio*: Giving advice to Lord Townshend, who had a knack at drawing a sort of sketch likenesses of his acquaintance. He says, vol II. p. 473.

There is still a young man, my Lord, who I think will make a capital figure in the piece. His features are too happily marked to be mistaken. A single line of his face will be sufficient to give us the heir apparent of Loyola and all the College. *A little more of the devil, my Lord, if you please, about the eye-brows; that's enough; a perfect Malagrida, I protest!* So much for his person; and as for his mind, a blinking bull-dog placed near him, will form a very natural type of all his good qualities.

This "blinking bull-dog," certainly intends the barrister already alluded to. Dunning's countenance was very peculiar; his eyes were blinking, and his voice uncommonly harsh.

October 22, 1767.—Junius again abuses Lord S. under the character of *Malagrida*, in a supposed consultation of ministers at the council table. Vol II. p. 482.

He continues this abuse. July 23, 1768.

If *Malagrida* had any interest with the present ministry, I should have no doubt that this was one of his subtle contrivances. An ostensible engagement, with a mental reservation, is the first principle of the *morale détachée* professed and inculcated by the society of Jesus: P. 70. Vol. III.

He continues his oppositional enmity and sarcasms down to Oct. 19, 1768, at which time we learn,

His Lordship's removal has been for some weeks in agitation, and is, within these few days, absolutely determined. Vol. III. p. 173.

The Earl of Shelburne initiated himself in business, by carrying messages between the Earl of Bute and Mr. Fox, and was for some time a favourite with both. Before he was an

ensign he thought himself fit to be a general, and to be a leading minister before he ever saw a public office. The life of this young man is a satire on mankind. The treachery, which deserts a friend, might be a virtue, compared to the fawning baseness which attaches itself to a declared enemy. Lord Chatham became his idol, introduced him into the most difficult department of the state, and left him there to shift for himself. It was a master-piece of revenge. Unconnected, unsupported, he remains in office without interest or dignity, as if the income were an equivalent for all loss of reputation. Without spirit or judgment to take an advantageous moment of retiring, he submits to be insulted, as long as he is paid for it. But even this abject conduct will avail him nothing. Like his great archetype, the vapour on which he rose deserts him, and now,

"Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he drops."

This letter begins the castigation of the Duke of Grafton; and it may justify a conjecture that soon after this time, and perhaps in consequence of this very letter, Junius was brought over to the party and confidence of Lord Shelburne, and a regular series of accusations of the Duke of Grafton was planned and published.—Junius's first letter, formally addressed to the Duke, is dated March 18, 1769.—Lord Shelburne is no longer censured; but in the interval the Duke of Grafton is again abused, Nov. 14, 1768, and also Nov. 1, under the signature of Junius.

May 30, 1769.—Lord Shelburne is openly commended for his interference in behalf of Corsica.

This change of sentiment, in little more than six months, is remarkable enough in an inflexible man. Afterwards Junius becomes neither more nor less than the servant of Lord Shelburne; for we find him endeavouring to serve his Lordship by influencing Wilkes in favour of Sawbridge, Lord S.'s "dupe" in the year 1771. What more could any partizan do for his master? Mr. Woodfall himself remarks that Junius had, originally, "an utter aversion" to Lord Chatham; but at length highly praised him. If Mr. W. will look back, he will find, that about this time there was a rumour of a coalition between the two Lords, and of the admission of Lord Chatham to office. In proof of this, Lord C. was abused in the public prints. Much the same is the history of Junius's opinion of Lord Camden;

whom he first characterizes under the odious appellation of "*Judge Jefferys*," and afterwards urges to more than rivalry against Mansfield. Lord Camden was too good a man to obey Junius; but, his political opinions approached those of Lord Shelburne—i. e. the opposition of his day.

If Junius was not inflexible in his adherence, neither was he always accurate in his information. It is acknowledged that he was mistaken in the case of Sir William Draper's pension, on the Irish establishment, in Horne Tooke's engagements to the ministry, and on others.

The note of Junius addressed to Garrick, charging him with "impertinent inquiries"—was founded on a view completely false, of an incident to which Woodfall himself was a party. He blundered, also, in attributing to Mr. Weston a pamphlet which that gentleman did not write.

A few words on his self-contradictions.—In addressing Wilkes, Junius assures him he is *no Scotchman*; in addressing Lord Barrington, he begins one of his letters, "*My Lord, I am a Scotchman*." This was a character assumed to serve a turn.

Junius publicly declares to the people of England, "*I am the sworn depository of my own secret; and it shall perish with me*:"—but he privately acknowledges to Woodfall, that he had written against his better judgment;—"The truth is, there are people about me, whom I would not wish to contradict, and who had rather see Junius in the papers, ever so improperly, than not at all.—I wish it could be recalled." Were this language scrutinized, it would imply, "In writing Junius I obey, right or wrong, the commands of those whom these labours of my pen are intended to serve." What avail, after this, his professions of independence, rank, and importance? They appertain to the ideal Junius; not to the real writer.

Not to extend these remarks, it belongs to the character of Junius that his labours issued in disappointment. He threatens Lord Barrington with sixteen letters; but he abruptly ends without completing half his design. In vain did Woodfall "throw out signals," for his old correspondent; in vain did he cajole him, and remind him of his promise; Junius found his object



writing was unattainable; vexation and chagrin were his remuneration; he met with the ingratitude, which all who knew his patron could have warned him to expect; and which he could have foretold to others, had he been consulted; he retired to rustication and self-interment; to whatever else became the desponding condition of the once mighty and popular, but *expectant* Junius. Well might he caution Wilkes against depending on *patriots*; and well might he designate "*great men*", as indeed a worthless and pitiful race."

We have described, in no measured language, the ministry impugned by Junius;—but their opponents, the patriots of the day, were — let an instance or two from their own proceedings describe what they were

Mr. Patriot Wilkes uses the choicest terms he could select from our language, when addressing his Majesty and soliciting a favour.

## TO

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

SIRE,—I beg to throw myself at your Majesty's feet, and to supplicate that mercy and clemency which shine with such lustre among your many princely virtues. . . .

I was forced by injustice and violence into an exile, which I never ceased, for several years, to consider as the most cruel oppression, because I could be no longer under the benign protection of your Majesty in the land of liberty.

With a heart full of zeal for the service of your Majesty, and my country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodness and benevolence of your Majesty; and every day of freedom you may be graciously pleased to permit me the enjoyment of in my dear native land, shall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your service.

Your petitioner looks up to the throne only for that protection and justice, which eminently distinguish your Majesty's royal character;—your petitioner, with the greatest deference, submits the whole of his case to your Majesty's consideration, and humbly supplicates, your royal clemency.

But in writing to Junius Wilkes proposes to issue the following card, by way of insult, on the day of his Majesty's accession: how is this bitter card consistent with the honied terms of the former applications?

Does JUNIUS approve the following manoeuvre, instead of going in a gingerbread chariot to yawn through a dull sermon at St. Paul's.

"*Old Bailey, Oct. 24th, 1771.*

"Mr. Sheriff Wilkes presents his duty to the Lord Mayor, and asks his Lordship's leave to prefer the real service of his country to-morrow in the administration of justice here, to the vain parade on the anniversary of the accession of a prince, under whose inauspicious government an universal discontent prevails among the people, and who still leaves the most inolerable grievances of his subjects unredressed."—This card to be published at length.

Junius had too much sense to approve of this offensive proceeding, and he adroitly diverts Wilkes from his purpose by offering an improved form. This very patriot, Wilkes, "commissioned Mr. T. Walpole to procure for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* upon the Irish establishment:—and he actually received a pension from the Rockingham administration, made up—"From the First Lord of the Treasury 300l.; from the Lords of the Treasury 60l. each; from the Lords of Trade 40l. each;" &c. &c. in all, 1040l.

The following plan of a "winter campaign," to be opened against the privileges and power of the House of Lords, is worth preserving.

The progress of the business I suspect will be this—a bitter libel against Pomfret, Denbigh, or Talbot, attacking the peer personally, not in his legislative or judicial capacity, will appear. His Lordship, passion's slave, will complain to the House. They will order the printer into custody and set a heavy fine. The Sheriffs the next morning will go to Newgate, examine the warrant of commitment, and, like the angel to Peter, take the prisoner by the hand and conduct him out of prison; afterwards they will probably make their appeal to the public against the usurpation of their Lordships, and their entirely setting aside the power of juries in their proceedings.

Have modern patriots any thing like this to shew?—Have they ever plotted against a branch of the legislature, and been the occasion of loss of lives, among his Majesty's subjects; of popular tumult, outrage, &c.?—O, no, no, no.

Here we may honestly appeal to the sympathy of the British reader on behalf of the highest public officer of the land. Whether he directed his views to the right hand or to the left, from what a mass of



vileness was he obliged to choose his ministers, if, indeed, he could choose. But, in fact, individuals were so allied by party, so involved and implicated, that that person, especially, who, by fiction of law, is supposed to select his own servants, at his pleasure, is, of all others, the least able to make his election. He desires the services of A; but A will not serve without B; he admits B, and then finds himself under the necessity of receiving C, of whose talents, or morals, or integrity, or loyalty, he may have much greater cause for suspicion, than it is proper the public at large, should in any manner be acquainted with; —and so throughout the whole political alphabet.

After so many years of popularity these letters are not proper subjects for review. Their vigorous language and bold truths have long distinguished them. They possess the principles of a longer life than appertains to the ordinary political letters of the day. Some of them, however, were more than bold; and the printer thought them too hazardous. One, in particular, was broken off at the press, in an unfinished state. As the original of this letter still exists, we are sorry Mr. Woodfall could not contrive, without offence, to render it accessible to his readers. It, surely, constitutes a part of the *character*, as well as writings, of Junius. Its ferocity marks the man.

We cannot dismiss these volumes without expressing our thanks to Mr. Woodfall for the complete view he has brought to our recollection of the party politics of forty years ago. By including the occasional letters of the day; by explanations added in the form of notes, and much appropriate information, he furnishes no small gratification to those who can recollect the public feelings of their early days; to such as desire the welfare of their country, an opportunity of closely contemplating some of the moving powers of public opinion; and to those who delight in the study of human nature at large, a variety of instances combining most lively amusement, with uncommon interest.

This work is rendered complete by the addition of several *fac similes* of hand writing; as well that of Junius himself, in several letters and notes, as that of various gentlemen to whom these famous letters have been ascribed: also some of the seals used by Junius, &c.

*The Life of the Author of the Letters of Junius.* The Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, Rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, and Aulcester, Warwickshire, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County. With Portrait, Fac Similes, &c. By his Niece, Olivia Wilmot Serres. 8vo. pp. 324. Price 16s. E. Williams, London, 1813.

It is but fair to deduce, from the writings of Junius, what indications of his private history they afford, before any attempt be made to solve the problem, that has been purposely involved in mystery, who he was? When we have traced, to a greater or less degree of satisfaction, the sources whence he received his materials, the curiosity which desires to determine his person, has lost much of its edge. He was no statesman himself, but if he were instructed by Lord Shelburne, he was sufficiently acquainted with the state of parties, the measures and the intentions of ministry, with the views and *resolutions* of their opponents, in which the ministry were most criminally deficient. He was no lawyer himself, but in Mr. Dunning he might find plentiful resources of law, and all possible familiarity with the mysteries and refinements of the profession. He was no soldier himself, but Colonel Barré could speak of army concerns with certainty, and employ the terms "wesoldiers," &c. with equal facility and propriety. So far is clear. The writer, who attributes the character of Junius to Messrs. Francis,\* describes Junius as appearing at various times to be — an old man, an Irishman, a lawyer, a soldier, a courtier, a statesman, a divine. — Of these seven characters we have appropriated five: there remain only those of the old man, and the divine, to be investigated. As to the first, we see no reason why a man of forty years of age, or thereabouts, may not be allowed to answer it; for we are not to take so strictly the expression, "the experience of a long life," as to extend our ideas beyond the vigour of intellect, and activity. No man at seventy or eighty years could have supported the incessant labour of Junius.

That he was a clergyman, was the feeling of those most conversant with au-

\* Vide Panorama, Vol. XIII. p. 357.

thors; and the testimony of Mr. Woodfall himself, is sufficiently to the purpose to entitle it to confidence. He imagined Junius to be "a clergyman, and about the middle age."

This reduces, almost to nothing, the list on which Mr. Woodfall has introduced observations in his Preliminary Essay. Messrs. Lloyd, Roberts, Dyer, Burke, Hamilton, Lee, Boyd, Flood, and Lord G. Sackville, are altogether excluded; while the pretensions of Dr. Butler, Ep. of Hereford, or of the Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, are too feeble to merit notice. Under these circumstances Mrs. Wilmot Serres steps forth, and boldly asserts the identity of her uncle, Dr. Wilmot, with Junius. That she has *more to shew* in support of her assertions than has yet been laid before the public from any other quarter, must be granted. It must be granted also, that her volume contains many pleasant specimens of ladies' rhetoric. The occasion, however, demanded (as critics by profession must think) a closer application of the severer science, logic; and this conducted with all that strictness of rule to which the ingenious adhere when intent on mathematical demonstration. No series of triangles, wrought backwards and forwards, and mutually corrective of each other, should conclude more definitively, more tangibly, than the dates, the occurrences, the characters, the personages, the collisions, proper to a work attempting what the volume before us attempts. The result of such *cross investigations*, brought into one view, must have determined the opinion of the reader. This Mrs. S. has not undertaken; but, we find, she proposes shortly to publish "*A finished Portrait of the Author of the Letters of Junius*:" by way, therefore, of explaining our meaning to this lady, we hint at an instance or two which might be wonderfully improved by the force of precision:

Dr. Wilmot was auditor to Lords Archer, Plymouth, and Sondes: Lord Archer introduced him to Lord Chatham; and "Lord Archer and Lord Chatham, says our author, introduced him to Lord Shelburne:" now if Mrs. S. could have dated the time of this introduction, and if it had proved to have been between October 1769, and May 1769, its coincidence with the change in the sentiments of Junius respecting Lord Chatham, and more

particularly Lord S. would have been striking; and the inference would become strongly corroborative of her main proposition.

Again, she says Dr. W. went over to Ireland, with a view to the Chaplaincy in 1769—and "was not above *three weeks* absent from England." If she could prove that this voyage was immediately preceding November 8, of that year, it would agree singularly well with the introduction of Junius's note to Woodfall, of that date. "I have been out of town for above *three weeks*, and though I got your last, could not conveniently answer it." The previous date is October 5, more than a month's interval.

"In the year 1773-4, our author," says Mrs. S., "on a sudden, became disgusted with the world;—and was induced to go into retirement." Perhaps it may be in her power to bring this much nearer to the date, if not to the exact date, of Junius's last letter to Woodfall, Jan. 16, 1773. It appears, from that communication, that he had stopped short *about eight months before*; his last published letter, signed "Nemesis," being dated May 10, 1772.—Mrs. S. says, "Towards the end of the year 1773 he secluded himself in the house of his brother Robert, at St. John's, Warwick." "It was *political ingratitude*, . . . his brother declared, was the occasion of the Doctor's abandonment of the gay world." This is something; but not all we want.

From the sincerity of her own conviction Mrs. S. has been induced to neglect, or omit, arguments necessary to persuade the public. She has not even made the most of the *fac-similes* she gives. She has totally omitted, on her plate, the private mark C. used by Junius when writing to Woodfall, though it occurs in the MS. she has preserved; and if we mistake not, in the edges of the *twenty-six* leaves cut out before that which now contains the strongest evidence of all. Who could imagine, obtain, or use this signature, and for what? Yet, the strongest evidence of all is the fragment of the concluding lines of Junius's first letter formally addressed to the Duke of Grafton, dated 19th March, 1769. Even this leaf is so torn that not a line remains perfect: as it contains the end of the letter, what could the leaves cut out (preceding it) contain? It stands thus:

... Or is it to murderers only  
that you will extend the mercy of the Cro  
These are questions you will not  
answer, nor is it necessary . . .

The Character of your private  
life, and the uniform tenor of your publick  
conduct, is an answer to them all.

The second sentence is evidently an  
after-thought, ingrafted when transcribing  
for the press. We have inserted it, be-  
cause it demonstrates that this is *no copy*  
from a printed Junius: for no man copy-  
ing the paragraph could possibly *omit* this  
sentence, which is absolutely necessary to  
bind the whole together. The other  
*italics* distinguish what is torn away, from  
what still remains. Mrs. S. has not ex-  
plained this; nor even referred to the  
passage in the printed edition. This evi-  
dence would be cogent were it not checked  
by a private memorandum, "I have this  
day completed my last letter of Ju—s and  
sent the same to L—d S—ne. J. W.  
March 17, 67." Now March 1767 is a  
month before Junius corresponded with  
Woodfall, under any name; and more  
than *twenty months* before he wrote as  
Junius: unless, therefore, it may be  
thought that the last 7 was intended for  
a 9, the date is contradictory. Moreover,  
what can he mean by his *last* letter; why  
write Junius and Lord Shelburne with  
blanks, and why sign his initials, in a  
book kept for his own sole inspection? It  
appears to us that this apparently useless  
memorandum is *intentionally fallacious*—  
that this *last* letter is really the *first* letter  
to the D. of G., the date of which is  
March 18, 1769, and which may well  
enough be supposed to have been "com-  
pleted" the day before its date.

Junius's *fifth* letter to the D. of G. is  
dated 14th Feb. 1770. Mrs. S. gives a  
fac-simile entry—"J—s's 5th letter sent  
to C: F:

"L—d S—e answered March 17th."  
Who is this C. F.? \* Had Lord Shel-

\* The worthy Reviewer, is not the only  
person who is likely to ask, "who is this  
C. F.?" He probably was "the gentleman  
who transacts our conveyancing," as Junius  
writes to Woodfall, and who often had trou-  
ble enough to avoid detection. But, we  
add, of our own knowledge, that Lord S. ap-  
plied to Dr. Franklin (who had himself been a  
printer) to recommend him a confidential  
secretary for the press. Franklin answered,  
"seek out some hearty dog of a journey-  
man printer; who knows his business thro"

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burne any person in his confidence, or his  
employ, to whom these initials are suit-  
able? Be that as it might, Lord S. answers  
March 17. Did he convey to Junius the  
intelligence he reports to Woodfall, March  
18, 1770. "Lord Chatham is determined  
to go to the Hall to support the West-  
minster remonstrance." Did Lord C.  
really go?

It is quite unaccountable why these two  
entries, both in the month of March (or  
either of them) should coincide with any  
distinguishable fact in a newspaper cor-  
respondence, and should be minuted  
down in a common place-book, private to  
an individual, unless that individual had,  
some how or other, participated in that  
correspondence.

It is only by closely examining facts,  
and comparing dates, that any in-  
tricate subject, purposely obscured, can  
be disentangled and illustrated. The whole  
is not yet before us. Mrs. S. has left va-  
cancies, which we believe she has it in her  
power to fill up. She has other papers,  
possibly stronger proofs, to produce: till  
we see the whole, we shall give no verdict.  
It is sufficient to hint, that the progress  
of the private history of the Duke of Graf-  
ton, reported by Mrs. S., we have good  
authority for thinking, was the real truth.  
—The Duke told every thing to his mis-  
tress, Nancy Parsons, (known under the  
title of "*The Female Pilot*"). Henry  
Beauclerk intrigued with Nancy, who,  
without reserve, repeated all to him; and  
he communicated what he had learned to  
the writer of Junius. This *Telegraph* was  
sometimes so rapid that the Duke's per-  
plexities of the over-night, reported the  
next morning, were upon the town  
before his Grace sat down to dinner:  
to his infinite astonishment and mortifica-  
tion. Lord S., if we are not mistaken,  
shared also this lady's favours, and with  
them her *intelligence*.

The biography of a senior, written from  
recollection by a junior, after a number of  
years has elapsed, is entitled to many al-  
lowances. If it demand affectionate  
remembrance, while we defer to this  
active principle, we must carefully guard  
against its delusive effect. It would be  
ungenerous to deny Mrs. S. the privilege  
of describing the most favourable part of

roughly:—let him but be staunch; and he's  
your man." Was this advice adopted? was  
this C. F. Edit.

C

her uncle's character, in the strongest language. It is not for the writer, but for the reader to make deductions, if his purpose be the investigation of truth: if it be amusement merely, he may defy both doubt and deduction. He will find in this Volume incidents, surprizing and interesting, written with all the spirit of a professed novelist. Such is the "miraculous preservation of the lives of Dr. W. and his niece, in the month of Jan. 1791," when the house was plundered, and much property lost: Such, also, is the arrival of Captain Payne at home from a long voyage, the very moment when his house was burning, and his wife escaping naked from the flames. Many anecdotes of the learned and the gay, the intriguing, the ingenious and the odd, embellish the volume.

Dr. Wilmot was born at Warwick, March 3, 1726. Three days after his birth he narrowly escaped being consumed in a fire occasioned by the carelessness of the nurse. His father diminished his property by means of "a free open-hearted disposition, and the pleasures of the chase and the turf." To maintain these pleasures, with a growing family, he converted the extensive mansion of the Lords Archeis at Warwick into an Inn, still maintaining the dignity of his kindred, and the appellation of *Beau*. Young Wilmot was educated at Warwick, at the college; whence he passed to Trinity College, Oxford: at the age of 22, was M. A. at 30, B. A. at 34, D. D. He was preceptor at college to Lord North; but his Lordship, though his political sentiments were then founded on the most patriotic principles, like a naughty pupil, forgot, in later life, much that his preceptor had inculcated. At the age of thirty to forty, Dr. W. was known to, and intimate with, the most illustrious personages, by means of his connection with Lords Archer and Plymouth. His exertions ensured the Archer election at Coventry—one of the strongest contests ever remembered in the county of Warwick. He was of the counsel of Dr. Sam. Johnson, who frequently submitted his writings to his perusal. He was intimate with Chancellor Northington [whom yet he abused], with Wilkes, Dunning, Thurlow, Lord Shelburne, Mr. Fox,—with various members of the royal Family—with Lady Plymouth, the Countess of Hertford, the Marchioness of Tavistock,—and many others.

"In the beginning of the year 1773, Lord Archer had, unknown to the Doctor, solicited preferment for his friend, which was accordingly promised by Lord —."

—The event proving that "there was no faith in the promise of statesmen,"—they both resolved to retire from London.

Deprived, by death, of some of his dearest friends and companions; disappointed of the expectations he had once entertained of attaining the highest preferment in the Church; disgusted with the little portion of sincerity he had met with; and, above all, viewing with pain and concern the mischievous policy which was bringing ruin on the empire; he determined to remain, for the rest of his life, in the greatest retirement. Added to these inducements, his affairs were in a deranged state; he had ever lived in the most liberal and gentlemanly manner, consistent with the rank he held in society; and scarcely ever receiving any favour without returning it in a double degree. He entertained some of the highest personages in the country at his table; and thus, without having any vicious inclinations, he found himself overwhelmed with pecuniary embarrassments of a formidable nature.

Thus he was reduced to "the society of a few friends, whose conversation enlivened the gloom of his solitude, and cheered him amidst his disappointments." About 1781, his College presented him to the Rectory of Barton-on-the-Heath, which enabled him, with Ancester, given to him by the present Lord Warwick, and Long Compton (which he presided over for his friend Dr. Gasb) to keep a genteel establishment." He died in Jan. 1807. He never was married; which corresponds with the tenor of Junius's Epistle to Junie, in which he declares himself a bachelor.

Dr. W. was deprived of his sight seven years before his death (apparently, from having "laboured so much at the pen, by candle-light"). About two years before his decease he commanded, and superintended by his presence, though blind, a general conflagration of his papers.—Yet Mrs. S. acknowledges having perused some *since his decease*.—One packet yet remains under seal.

It must be acknowledged that many particulars, which we had unknowingly and by conjecture affixed to the character of Junius, meet in this history of Dr. Wilmot. They are too obvious to escape the notice of our readers. Nor shall we at present enlarge on them, or on the



support they furnish to our general opinion already expressed on the subject. We have no party to serve in what we have said. It is the result, partly of recollection, partly of inference.

We shall waive all scrutiny of Dr. W.'s general deportment. Those who delight in censure will find occasions to their heart's content:—his attachment to the bottle, at home and abroad; his impetuosity of temper, his hauteur, his obduracy. Let them, if they please, describe the meek ecclesiastic, who strained his wrist by whipping an offensive character, not merely off the race-course, but through the city of Oxford—Let them expatiate on that clergyman's regard to conscience, who assisted in taking Mr. Fonseca, a Jew, out to sea in a vessel, the only provisions on board being pork! To say nothing of the insensibility of the man, who, having in the heat of a political dispute, declared he would never see his brother again, held this determination for twenty years; and when Mr. Robert Wilmot, who tenderly loved his brother, took a journey to endeavour to procure a reconciliation with him, the Doctor gave orders that he should be respectfully entertained at the Rectory; but confined himself to his apartment during the stay of his brother:—and he died without having seen him!

"Tell me your company, and I will tell you who you are," says the proverb: Dr. W. was the intimate and bosom friend of Lord Grosvenor and Lady Grosvenor, of Lord Craven and Lady Craven, of Lord Archer and Lady Archer,—of bucks and bloods without number. To those who remember these worthies, their exploits, their practical devotedness to the cause of *popular and public* liberty in all its forms, or without any form, for squeamishness was never enumerated among their weaknesses, this reference is sufficient. Those not so qualified, may consult the *printed records* of the courts of law, under the article *Crim. Con.* of the day.

The following story is much to the Doctor's credit.

A curious circumstance occurred one day while he was walking in the Strand, with the late Duke of York, which evinced that grateful recollection of services, ever implanted in the breast of the Doctor. A coalman, passing by, saluted him with his hat. Dr. Wilmot immediately went to the poor fellow, and cordially shook him by the hand, to the ex-

treme diversion and wonder of his Royal Highness. The Prince, on being rejoined by his companion, observed, that "he had always considered him a most singular character, but that this fancy of his outwitted all his other eccentricities." "Pray, tell me," asked the Duke, "who this sooty friend of yours is? I am determined to know the man." "Your Royal Highness shall be obeyed," replied the Doctor; "this poor fellow is a townsman of mine, named Taylor, who, when I was a boy, preserved my life at the moment when I was nearly drowned: for this honest fellow, plunging into the water, by his humanity, courage, and feeling, saved the life of your humble servant. Your Royal Highness will perceive I cannot too gratefully recollect the service he has rendered me."—"Desire your townsman to come to the Exchange Coffee-house," said his Royal Highness. The honest fellow obeyed with alacrity the gracious summons, and had the honour to converse with his Royal Highness for some minutes, who generously bestowed on him a ten pound note, as a testimony, he was pleased to say, of his friendship for Dr. Wilmot.

We must close the article: but we cannot suppress an anecdote of Dr. Johnson, then only plain Mr. Johnson, and unknown to the world of letters.

He frequently would enlarge on the virtues of Johnson, and narrate, with infinite pleasure, various anecdotes tending to display the manly virtues of his friend. Among them was the following:—Johnson had a custom of throwing his hat in the air, whilst walking, if any thing occurred to pain his feelings. As he was passing, one morning, through the outer quadrangle of Pembroke College, a poor woman presented a petition, craving the subscriptions of the charitable, to enable her to bury her husband and two children, of whom she had been just deprived. The acute, yet silent, grief, impressed on the care-worn countenance of the unhappy petitioner, so much affected the feelings of the moralist, that he placed in her hand the contents of his purse, the whole of his worldly wealth; and, rushing from the scene which had so sensibly affected him, continued to hurl his hat in the air, as he proceeded to his apartments. He secluded himself the whole of that day, not making his appearance till the hour of supper, and then entered the common room in a disordered and hurried manner, as if he was fearful his generous action had been discovered. "Such was the man," said Dr. Wilmot, "whom the ignorance and injustice of mankind, entitled a misanthropist! Blush, ye defamers of a Johnson's virtues!"

From the promised work of Mrs. Seares,



which, probably, will engage more of her time than has been allotted to the Volume before us, we anticipate much additional amusement combined with food for meditation. We depend on it, indeed, for the removal of every doubt, and the strict demonstration of her leading proposition;—including both branches of demonstration, not only that it *is*; but that it *cannot but be*. Then shall the rays of honour, which now float at large around the head of Junius *incognito*, concentrate, and settle, in all their brilliancy, on the laurels worn by Dr. Wilmot, and *won* by his resolute and spirited niece. Till then we recommend, as a motto to her book—her Editor will translate it for her—the conclusion of a most famous Epitaph:

*Neque merens, neque gaudens, neque fletus,  
Hanc  
Nec Molem, nec Pyramidem, nec Sepulchrum,  
Sed omnia  
Scit et nescit cui posterit.*

*Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt.*

LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. late President of the Royal Academy, &c. by James Northcote, Esq. R.A. 4to. pp. 500. Price £2. 2. Colburn, London, 1813.

THE infinitely varied forms of human life, by including every possibility of event, afford unlimited scope for reasoning and conjecture, on the anticipated success or failure of any intention: distinguished by novelty. It may be argued by some that such a thing will fail, because, nothing like it has been known to succeed; while this very peculiarity, novelty, shall be considered by others as an unquestionable cause of triumphant success. Life is a lottery; in which the great prizes fall to the share of mortals nothing more than equals to those who are put off with blanks. That fashion should conspire to cherish merit, is something more of a chance, than the chance of a lottery; for usually the capricious favours of that volatile deity are showered down on beings too closely resembling herself, to have a just claim to what can properly be termed merit. The lucky hit of the moment may please fashion; but merit is of slow growth, and never instantaneous. The mind long meditates before it acquires the faculty of producing what can properly be termed meritorious; and

must possess in itself a fund of power and principle, not the sudden volition of a moment, but the gradual accumulation of labour and time. Merit is like virtue, a *habit* of excellence. The man is not virtuous who does *one* virtuous action: but he who sets himself vigorously, determinately, perseveringly to the formation of a fixedly virtuous character. Merit ill deserves the name, when it rests on a single proof of its existence, and ever after sinks into indifference or insipidity.—Merit may appear under various forms, it may sometimes change its course, but its object is the same, the acquisition of the power of performing well that particular which it intends to perform.

There may be much merit where there is no celebrity: for the very idea of celebrity supposes that others have appreciated the merit of the party they praise; and bestow applause in consequence of such appreciation. In the graphic arts celebrity is the most uncertain of all uncertainties: inasmuch as the public with whom it must originate, are for the greater part, utterly incompetent judges of merit, having had little or none of that necessary instruction, without which praise or blame is mere random shot, guided by no good principle and conducive to no good end. The artist who rises to eminence, whatever be his talents, may safely sacrifice to fortune; and it is more than possible, that should he, with the ancient general, insist that "in this victory fortune had no share;" he might with that general, ever after complain of defeat. Richardson, in his *Travels in Italy* relates, that entering accidentally into one of the churches in Rome, he found a series of pictures admirably executed by Timothy d'Urbino; a contemporary to Raffaele d'Urbino; his equal also in merit; yet of this Timothy we never hear, he is obscure; while all the world worships his not superior countryman.

Mr. Northcote affirms, truly enough, we admit, that the subject of this memoir rose to fame by his native talent; but he has not paid a single compliment to the public which discerned and patronised that talent. He seems to think Sir Joshua Reynolds laid all the world under obligations to him; but he received no obligations in his turn. We have no design to undervalue his abilities; but we

think something is due to that discernment which distinguished his rising powers, and placed him with singular rapidity at the head of his profession. It is pardonable, too, in Mr. Northcote, that he views in his tutor excellencies, altogether unrivalled, but, we conjecture that he censures the paintings of many masters with whose best works he is not conversant; and degrades them below their just level, in order to preserve that distance which he determines shall exist between them and Reynolds. The unsettled days of George I. and George II. were certainly unfavorable to the arts; yet we have seen portraits of Sir Robert Walpole extremely well painted; and many heads of the elder Richardson have unquestionable merit. Early in the auspicious reign of George III. British genius in every department, boldly stepped forward to claim its honours, in the face of Europe; and the era of the public Exhibitions will always be marked as that most beneficial to the arts and artists of our country.

From that period, we, with many others, doubtless, recollect their progress; and though time has removed the greater part of those who might have recollected, yet the fact is certain that to the continued patronage of a fostering public, the arts are indebted, quite as much as their professors of the present day are willing to allow. We acknowledge, however, an honourable exception in the compliment paid by Mr. N. to the society of Dilettanti; one instance to say, the least, of public intention in behalf of the arts.

Among those eminent painters who in advancing themselves, advanced their art also, Sir Joshua Reynolds stands distinguished. Impelled by a constitutional desire of excellence he tried every mode to obtain it. He scrupled no pains; he despised no process, whether suggested by his own thoughts, or by another. He was not only a man of ingenuity, but of labour; and no small part of his skill consisted in hiding the effect of that labour, by a certain adaptation of his ingenuity. But he was not in every instance superior to that bad taste which he found prevailing. At that time no officer was a hero in picture without armour; and though neither Lord Granby nor Lord Amherst wore armour, on the continent, or in America, yet this painter has given one

of them a ponderous breast plate; and the other he has fairly cased up in a whole suit of steel. Nay more, when Mr. West, had advanced his picture of General Wolfe to a certain point, Mr. Reynolds went to view it, and discussed this question with him, strongly urging Mr. W. to furnish the general with a breast plate at least. West argued against it, as intractable in point of stiffness, and false in point of fact. His visitor departed; but having got a street's length returned, to say, "After all, West, you must put him on armour." As a juster way of thinking gradually prevailed, he dextrously converted it to his own advantage; and nothing can be more striking than the different state of the public mind in reference to the arts, at the time when he begun his career, and at the period when he closed it. Every thing had improved, the arts included.

A mere enumeration of the incidents in the Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds, with a few dates, is not all that the public had a right to expect from some competent biographer. Happily, Mr. Northcote's memoranda (given at large in our eleventh volume, page 481) attracted notice, and received encomia, sufficient to stimulate his feelings of duty towards his master. Hence we are favoured with this more serious labour, for which English literature, in general, and the arts especially, will readily acknowledge much obligation. Such a volume was wanted on the shelves of our libraries; and if it does not contain all we could wish for, yet we presume, it contains all we have any reason to expect.

As our readers may see the course of this eminent painter's life, merely by turning to the volume referred to, we shall not on this occasion repeat particulars. Our duty leads us to report, that Mr. N. introduces a variety of anecdotes of those eminent persons with whom Sir Joshua maintained intercourse and friendship: as Lord Eppel, Drs. Johnson and Goldsmith, and other literati. He inserts also abstracts of the chief subjects of Sir Joshua's official lectures, as President of the Royal Academy: on the delivery of which he touches with a tender hand. He adds the few notes Sir J. furnished on Shakespeare, with sundry other papers, illustrative of this artist's history; but has dexterously flung around a mingling

shade," in the best manner of Corregio, on imperfections which he was desirous not to see. It is undeniable, that Sir Joshua was not free from a spirit of jealousy of his brother artists. It is also certain that the report of this disposition gave credibility and currency to ungenerous suspicions which were void of foundation. Sir Joshua might speak his real opinion when he pronounced less favourably of rivals, or of their works, than others did; but it is beyond all contradiction that many professors of the arts, who suffered under adversity, found him their friend by the most substantial proofs. Mr. N. has grouped a number of instances together, which we transcribe with pleasure.

It is recorded as an instance of his prizing extraordinary merit, that when Gainsborough asked him but sixty guineas for his celebrated girl and pigs, yet being conscious in his own mind that it was worth more, he liberally paid him down one hundred guineas for the picture.

I also find it mentioned on record, that a painter of considerable merit having unfortunately made an injudicious matrimonial choice, was, along with that and its consequences, as well as an increasing family, in a few years reduced so very low, that he could not venture out without danger of being arrested, a circumstance which, in a great measure put it out of his power to dispose of his pictures to advantage.

Sir Joshua having accidentally heard of his situation, immediately hurried to his residence, to inquire into the truth of it, when the unfortunate man told him all the melancholy particulars of his lot; adding that forty pounds would enable him to compound with his creditors.

After some further conversation, Sir Joshua took his leave, telling the distressed man he would do something for him, and when he was bidding him adieu at the door, he took him by the hand, and after squeezing it in a friendly way, "hurried off with that kind of "triumph in his heart, the exalted of human kind only experience;" whilst the astonished artist found that he had left in his hand a bank note for one hundred pounds.

Of such traits of benevolence certainly many other instances might be recorded, but I shall only mention two.

When Zoffanij the painter came to England he was but little known in this country, and without a patron; but the very first picture which he exhibited in London was purchased by Sir Joshua at the price which Zoffanij demanded for it.

The picture represents a scene in the farce of the alchemist, in which there is a most excellent portrait of Garrick in the character of Abel Dragger, accompanied by those of Palmer and Burton. This picture Sir Joshua sold soon after to the Earl of Carlisle for twenty guineas above the price which he had given for it, and sent the advanced price immediately to Zoffanij, saying, "he thought "he had sold the picture at first below its "real value."

The clergyman who succeeded Sir Joshua's father as master of the Grammar School at Plympton, at his decease left a widow, who after the death of her husband opened a boarding school for the education of young ladies. The governess who taught in this school had but few friends in situations to enable them to do her much service, and her sole dependence was on her small stipend from the school: hence she was unable to make a sufficiently reputable appearance in apparel at their accustomed little balls. The daughter of the school-mistress, her only child, and at that time a very young girl, felt for the poor governess, and the pitiable insufficiency in the article of finery, but being unable to help her from her own resources devised within herself a means by which it might be done otherwise.

Having heard of the great fame of Sir Joshua Reynolds, his character for generosity and charity, and recollecting that he had formerly belonged to the Plympton school, she without mentioning a syllable to any of her companions addressed a letter to Sir Joshua, whom she had never even seen, in which she represented to him the forlorn state of the poor governess's wardrobe, and begged the gift of a silk gown for her. Very shortly after they received a box containing silks of different patterns, sufficient for two dresses, to the infinite astonishment of the simple governess, who was totally unable to account for this piece of good fortune, as the compassionate girl was afraid to let her know the means she had taken in order to procure the welcome present.

We have heard of many similar deeds of this great Painter. They will do him honour, when all his pictures have ceased to interest.

The manner of a fortunate master will always influence a number of emulous artists; it is therefore a real service to art, when the failings of distinguished professors are brought under discussion, as well as their excellencies. Sir Joshua Reynolds will always be esteemed one of our first colourists; and his works will form a sort of school or test, of what may be adopted, and what must be avoided,

in the use and management of colours. What failed in his hands may safely be proscribed,—yet true it is, that various pigments which deceived his wishes, have justified artists who preceded him by centuries. Whether there be any thing in our atmosphere unfavourable to the durability of certain colours, or whether, the confidence placed by artists in those who prepare such colours, be too great, we know not. Surely it is a thousand pities, that those pigments which furnish tints the nearest to nature, should be banished from the palette; in favour of substitutes less accurate:—of which Mr. N. relates an anecdote referring to himself and his master.——

Nevertheless, it may be made a question whether the proportion of pictures, the works of old masters, that has stood the test of time, be great. Many we know have perished; and many which remain are injured. A few, indeed, it is said, are improved; but to what degree, we must be allowed to think doubtful, for it is difficult to say, whether what they have gained in some respects, be not much more than compensated by what they have lost in others.

An anecdote (perhaps curious to painters,) Sir Joshua used to relate, which he heard from Mr. Jonathan Richardson the portrait painter.

When Richardson was a very young man, in the course of his practice he painted the portrait of a very old lady, who, in conversation at the time of her sitting to him, happened to mention, that when she was a girl about sixteen years of age, she sat to Vandyke for her portrait. This immediately raised the curiosity of Richardson, who asked a hundred questions, many of them unimportant: however the circumstance which seemed to him as a painter, to be of the most consequence in the information he gained was this: she said, she well remembered, that, at the time when she sat to Vandyke, for her portrait, and saw his pictures in his gallery, they appeared to have a white and raw look, in comparison with the mellow and rich hue which we now see in them, adding much to their excellence.

We have seen some of Vandyke's best pieces *evidently* injured in their colours, by the wear of time.

Mr. N. has done much to gratify the lovers of anecdote; but there are those who will wish that he had still further considered them, in more immediate re-

ference to the works of this leading modern painter. We shall exemplify this in our author's history of Dr. Beattie's picture, a performance distinguished by combining portrait with allegory.

There is a remarkably fine allegorical picture painted by Sir Joshua, representing the portrait of Dr. James Beattie. The Doctor is in his university dress as Doctor of Laws, with his volume on the Immutability of Truth under his arm. The Angel of Truth is going before him and beating down the Vices, Envy, Falsehood, &c., which are represented by a group of figures falling at his approach, and the principal head in this group is made an exact likeness of Voltaire. When Dr. Goldsmith called on Sir Joshua and saw this picture, he was very indignant at it, and remonstrated with him, saying, "It very ill becomes a man of your eminence and character, Sir Joshua, to condescend to be a mean flatterer, or to wish to degrade so high a genius as Voltaire before so mean a writer as Dr. Beattie; for Dr. Beattie and his book together, will, in the space of ten years, not be known ever to have been in existence, but your allegorical picture, and the fame of Voltaire, will live for ever, to your disgrace as a flatterer."

This picture was painted in the year 1773, and presented to Dr. Beattie by Sir Joshua, who entertained a great friendship for the Doctor, whom he esteemed as an honest humble man of considerable abilities: indeed, it forms a very prominent feature in the "Life" of the latter; where it is dwelt on with an allowable degree of complacency, that Sir Joshua paid him much attention during his visits to London, (respecting him more for his virtues than his talents), frequently entertaining him, both at his house in town, and at his villa on Richmond Hill, testifying, by every means in his power, the esteem he felt for him as a friend, and the opinion he held respecting his writings; while, as Sir William Forbes adds, Dr. Beattie "on the other hand, loved Sir Joshua, for the amiable simplicity of his manners and character, and justly admired the masterly productions of his pencil, as well as duly appreciated his merit in the composition of those truly classical discourses which he delivered to the students in the Royal Academy."

A mezzotinto print has been done from it, and there is also a very handsome engraving from it, in Forbes's Life of Beattie; and that writer adds, "Because one of these figures was a lean figure, (alluding to the subordinate ones introduced), and the other a fat one, people of lively imaginations pleased themselves with finding in them the portraits of Voltaire and Hume. But Sir Joshua, I



have reason to believe, had no such thought when he painted those figures."

It is a curious circumstance, too, that Dr. Beattie either mistook the allegorical design himself, or else gave it intentionally another meaning, perhaps out of modesty, for he says, in one of his letters, that the figures represent Prejudice, Scepticism, and Folly, who are shrinking away from the light of the sun that beams on the breast of the angel!

Sir Joshua writing to Dr. Beattie observes, (and the artist himself is good authority for an intention) —

"Mr. Hume has heard from somebody that he is introduced in the picture not much to his credit: there is only a figure covering his face with his hands, which they may call 'Hume,' or any body else; it is true it has a tolerable broad back. As for Voltaire, I intended he should be one of the groupe.

It does the painter great credit, that in this emanation of his own mind, he has recorded his conviction of the folly and falsehood of Voltaire, — on topics connected with the subject of Dr. Beattie's work. Had the lively Frenchman, eminently gifted with wit and genius, been silent on topics to which his information was not adequate, he would have escaped this censure, with a thousand others, attached to his character, by subsequent events.

In fact, Sir Joshua was but little charmed with French genius. — He reprobated, without mercy, the ridiculous frippery of the style of French painting in the time of Louis XIV, and the less magnificent though equally affected style, which prevailed in France during the century following. Vien he condemned, and Boucher he despised.

An anecdote of a kind totally different shews with what accuracy Sir Joshua observed the movements of simple nature; and with what dexterity he converted them into useful lessons in furtherance of his great purpose.

It was one of Sir Joshua's favorite maxims, that all the gestures of children are graceful, and that the reign of distortion and unnatural attitude, commences with the introduction of the dancing master. He delighted much in marking the dawning traits of the youthful mind, and the actions and bodily movements even of infants; and it was by these means that he acquired the ability, which enabled him to portray children with such exquisite happiness, truth, and variety. A circumstance, as related by himself, occurs

to my remembrance, which may serve to prove the truth of the above observation, as well as to shew how watchful his mind was to catch instruction wherever it was to be gained.

Sir Joshua being in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were viewing a nobleman's house, they passed through a gallery of portraits, when a little girl, who belonged to one of the party, attracted the particular attention of Sir Joshua by her vivacity and the sensible drollery of her observations; for whenever the company made a stand, to look at each portrait in particular, the child, unconscious of being observed by any one, imitated, by her acroch, the air of the head, and sometimes awkward effect of the ill disposed position of the limbs in each picture; and this she did with so much innocence and true feeling, that it was the most just and incontrovertible criticism that could be made on the picture.

The first step beyond mere portrait painting, seems to be the introduction of ideal characters. A brother and sister in the characters of Cupid and Psyche; Juno receiving the cestus from Venus; an infant Jupiter, &c. The next is the combination of allegorical figures; Tragedy and Comedy with Garrick, the Angel of Truth with Dr. Beattie, &c. From this to single groups of historical figures, Faith, Hope, Charity, &c. and subsequently a Holy Family, or a Nativity, Whoever can manage these well, may venture without rashness on ancient history, on poetry, on Shakespeare, &c. and this is nearly the progress of Sir Joshua's pencil. Considered as a portrait painter, he succeeded wonderfully well in history, though he never could shake off the habits of his immediate profession; and therefore his reputation rests, not on what he was induced to do by accident; but on what was the main study and tenor of his life.

The following statements contain so fair and honourable a view of the comparative claims of these branches of the profession, that we cannot resist the temptation of inserting it.

Dr. Johnson speaks thus of portraits:

"Genius is chiefly exerted in historical pictures, and the art of the painter of portraits is often lost in the obscurity of his subject. But it is in painting as in life; what is greatest is not always best. I should grieve to see Reynolds transfer to heroes and to goddesses, to empty splendor and to airy fiction, that art, which is now employed in diffusing friendship, in renewing tenderness,



in quickening the affections of the absent, and continuing the presence of the dead."

And again, "Every man is always present to himself, and has, therefore, little need of his own resemblance; nor can desire it but for the sake of those whom he loves, and by whom he hopes to be remembered. This use of the art is a natural and reasonable consequence of affection; and though, like other human actions, it is often complicated with pride, yet even such pride is more laudable than that by which palaces are covered with pictures, that, however excellent, neither imply the owner's virtue, nor excite it."

Mr. Northcote proceeds to subjoin additional reflections.

Under this view of art so well described by Johnson, it is that portrait may assume a dignity; and certain it is that all those portraits which have been executed by the higher order of painters have it; as we may perceive in them how much the genius of the artist has been able to discern, and faithfully to represent that which was characteristic and valuable in the individual which was his model, and thereby clearly demonstrated the possession of high powers.

But the reason why portrait is treated with so much contempt, is because there are more bad pictures of this class preserved than of any other branch in the art, on account of their local value, being the resemblance of some favorite object, whereas, the bad performances in any other branch of art having no value, are neglected and perish. It may be observed also, that more bad portrait painters get employment than bad painters of any other class; which adds to the comparative plenty of those works: and this excessive plenty of bad portraits, from the above causes, has, in the end, given a degraded rank to that department. But could we see in portraiture all the qualities displayed of which it is capable, it would be found to contain many of the highest merits of even history itself; and those who treat it slightly surely cannot have examined it with a sufficient attention nor have had a clear idea of all its difficulties and merits. It appears to me to be in many respects similar to that of writing a distinct character of an individual, which, when it is done with justice and nice discrimination, I apprehend to be a greater effort of genius than to write the life or memoir.

But the department of portrait alone may be divided into different classes as practised by different professors according to their abilities and inclinations. Three are distinct, for instance; and first those portraits which are true but not ingenious, where their merit consists in a careful endeavour at simi-

litude to the person represented; but in a manner dry, laboured, and tasteless; secondly, those which are ingenious but not true; in these much skill is often to be found, but then the pure imitation of nature has been sacrificed to ideal graces and adscitious beauties; Lely and Kneller are instances; the consequence of which is, that manner and sameness become the poor substitute for truth, variety, and nature. Such works are too much like each other to be like anything else, and create no interest; but that order of portrait which does honor to the department is both true and ingenious, as may be exemplified in the works of Rembrandt, Velasquez, Vandyke, Reynolds, and Titian.

After all that has been said, there can be no doubt but that a decided superiority must be given to historical painting, when it is of the highest order, as it requires, of necessity, a much greater mass of acquired knowledge of every kind; also, because that in it is contained a large portion of the excellence of portrait, if not the whole; and when portraiture is compared with grand composition, it bears but as a part, and, of consequence, a part is much easier to accomplish than a whole.

From these sentiments our readers will perceive that Mr. N. is a man of mind: he reasons, he thinks; he philosophises. Hence his work abounds with entertainment; and those who cultivate respect for the contemporaries of Sir Joshua, as well as for himself, will find abundant amusement in the recollection and reflections of his biographer.

Had some kind friend revised the MS. of this volume, and marked the *omissions*, Mr. N. could have easily supplied them, to its essential improvement and finishing. The reader desires to know more of Miss Reynolds, than Mr. N. introduces; whether she be living or dead does not appear. Mr. N. has not noticed the exhibition *got up* by the artists for the King of Denmark's inspection; yet that was a very spirited exertion, in the then state of British art.

The vagaries of Sir Joshua in the choice of his models, would have afforded a pleasant chapter; many of them were from the streets of the metropolis. The history of White the paviour, then the model for every artist, would have justified a few words. We have seen other pictures of Sir J.'s besides that of Mrs. Siddons, in which he had written his name on the knottings of a fringe. The

feelings of the artists, when the plan of an exhibition was first proposed, the hopes of some,—the *predictions* of others; the alarm of the picture dealers, to whom some of the most meritorious artists were property, should have been distinctly told, for the information of posterity; and in fact, it is the true key to the subsequent bickerings.

The history of individuals is remarkably, in this profession, the history of art itself; and the history of the arts is one chapter in the general history of a nation. All genuine materials for such history must be highly valuable; such is the character of the work, of which we now close our report. It appears at a moment, that we consider as extremely auspicious to its success and reputation, when a collection of this master's works is opened to public inspection; and when the public is doing honour to itself and the artist, by enjoying the spectacle with affection and delight.

A portrait of Sir Joshua, when young; a view of Plympton school, the residence of his father, and a portrait of Mr. Northcote, prefixed to his miscellaneous works on the art of painting, embellish the volume. Of these miscellanies, we shall only observe, that they have appeared before in Prince Hoare's "Artist." Mr. N. strongly expresses his affection for them, by annexing them to his *Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

*Portugal delivered*, a Poem, in Five Books. By G. Woodley. 12mo. pp. 126. Price 5s. Newman and Co., London, 1812.

MR. WOODLEY complains of want of patronage; he is not the first poet who has made that complaint. How far his right to expect patronage from those to whom he looked for it extended, is more than we can say. Neither is it just that we should decide, unless both parties were before us. He states, in his postscript, the history of a work written with a view to a prize proposed; but sent by him the day after the prizes were distributed: of course he failed here. He tried one of our public offices; but had no conception of the pressure of business there; and he failed a second time: he has published this poem as another—and if this fails, he condemns himself to silence.

Mr. Woodley chooses to expatiate in verse on the invasion of Portugal by Marshal Massena, and the deliverance of that country by Lord Wellington. Later events have so greatly surpassed that achievement, as to deprive it, by comparison, of much of its glory. If Mr. W.'s muse had waited a little, the deliverance of the whole Peninsula would have afforded her a nobler opportunity of exerting her powers. The fiction he has adopted of a reverend sire, a hermit, explaining to a *totally ignorant* young Portuguese peasant, the character of the French invaders, we own, does not please us; for it implies that one at least of the natives on the spot could want information on the distressing events under which all the country suffered. The thought is inconsistent, and the fact is impossible. But whatever we think of Mr. W. as a poet, we acknowledge some confidence in him as a prophet; and as there is some prospect that his prediction may be fully accomplished, because parts of it have been, we select, as a specimen of his poetry, the passage which contains this instance of his foresight. The author supposes Buonaparte to be meditating the subjugation of the world, when the ghost of his murdered friend warns him of the impotence of his attacks on Britain, and advises him to think of peace.

"The phantom paus'd. The monarch's sullen look,

Which now a darker tinge of anger took,  
Declar'd the settled purpose which impress'd  
In deepest characters his stony breast:  
When thus the spectre, with a voice severe  
And threatening aspect, thunder'd in his ear.

"Say, stern, inhuman ravager! how long  
Shall Europe groan beneath continued wrong?  
How long shall dormant states consent to be  
Bow'd to the earth, and trampled on, by thee?  
Think'st thou, fond man! no spark of fire  
remains  
In human hearts? No blood in human veins  
Indignant flows, as thy tremendous crimes  
In quick succession stain th' important times?  
Alas! a different scene shall soon appear!  
And thou, deluded wretch! with reverence hear  
The solemn truths my warning lips reveal,  
Ere clos'd by Silence with a marble seal.  
The nations, discontented at their lot,  
Pining beneath Dishonour's crimson blot,  
Shall, one by one, assert their various right,  
And, 'gainst thy host, their gen'ral strength  
unite.

' Around the borders of oppressive France  
 ' I see th' indignant world in arms advance,  
 ' That France may witness those destructive scenes  
 ' Which other realms have known by French-  
   mens means.  
 ' The Swede and Russ shall first thy pow'r oppose,  
 ' And Austria join the number of thy foes ;  
 ' While the brave Swiss, by thee so long  
   oppress'd,  
 ' Unites his zealous forces to the rest.  
 ' Nor shall the slothful sons of abject Rome  
 ' Inactive stand, but haste to seal thy doom ;  
 ' Whilst Lusitania's bands triumphant wield  
 ' Their gory weapons in the reeking field ;  
 ' And all the rising energies of Spain  
 ' Unite to end thine arbitrary reign.  
 ' Where'er around thy shore revolves the tide  
 ' Britannia's fleets in state triumphant ride ;  
 ' Whilst, on thy plains, her valiant troops inspire  
 ' The wond'ring hosts with co-respondering fire.  
 ' Then Holland's sons so much and long oppress'd  
 ' Shall feel an equal ardour with the rest ;  
 ' And all who have so long in vain deplor'd  
 ' The harsh dominion of a foreign lord,  
 ' Shall gladly seize on that auspicious hour,  
 ' To trample down thy foully-gotten power.  
 ' 'Tis done !—the onset roars !—thy cities burn !  
 ' Thy harvests and thy towns to ashes turn ;  
 ' Carnage and ruin o'er the scene advance,  
 ' And Judgment lights on long oppressing France.  
 ' When Europe's forces—as they surely will !  
 ' Those sad and awful prophecies fulfill,  
 ' Then, tyrant, tremble ! From thy throne and  
   crown,  
 ' Those hands that rais'd thee up shall pluck thee  
   down ;  
 ' On thee shall all the storm of vengeance fall,  
 ' Thou chief promoter and thou spring of all !  
 ' Prone—helpless,—gash'd with many a mortal  
   wound,  
 ' Thy dust-spread form shall wallow on the  
   ground,  
 ' Without a hand to close thy starting eyes,  
 ' Without a tear to grace thine obsequies.  
 ' Then grateful Europe, ransom'd from thy chains,  
 ' Shall see fair Plenty smiling on her plains ;  
 ' Distrusts and jealousies with thee shall cease,  
 ' And all the world enjoy a lasting peace.  
 ' Such are the scenes that break upon mine eye  
 ' From the dark volume of futurity ;  
 ' Hear then, and alter, ere it be too late,  
 ' And thus avert thy dread impending fate !'  
 He said ; and in a dim and rayless light  
 Dissolv'd away before the tyrant's sight.

A very promising prediction, for June  
 1812. We add our hearty amen ! May the  
 same deliverance as has been effectual for  
 Portugal and Spain, be equally general  
 and equally salutary throughout Europe !

*Observations on the Design for the Thea-  
 tre Royal, Drury Lane, as executed in  
 the year 1812 ; accompanied by Plans,  
 Elevations, and Sections. On eighteen  
 plates. By Benjamin Wyatt, F.S.A.  
 Architect. Large 4to. Price £2. 12s. 6d.  
 J. Taylor, London ; 1813.*

WHETHER we exceedingly sympa-  
 thize with all the feelings which induced  
 Mr. Benjamin Wyatt to publish this high-  
 ly commendable volume, is more than we  
 can venture to affirm. Undoubtedly there  
 is, and there ought to be, a strong and  
 imperative sense of property in the pro-  
 fessional conceptions of every artist, and  
 to see these forestalled, with intention to  
 beguile the public of its applause, and to  
 direct it unjustly, cannot but be extremely  
 mortifying to any man not devoid of sen-  
 sibility. Yet, on the other hand, there  
 may be too much attention paid to " an  
 article in a weekly newspaper ;" and an  
 artist who suffers such anonymous obser-  
 vations to irritate him, either has extra-  
 ordinarily little cause of anxiety in his  
 other concerns, or volunteers his bravery  
 in destroying giants, which cooler minds  
 contemplate merely as windmills. It is  
 well known that Mr. George Wyatt gave  
 designs for a theatre, and published a  
 " Compendious Description" of his plan\*  
 for it, with the principles by which he was  
 guided in his composition. That the  
 principles adopted by both these artists,  
 should closely approximate, if not abso-  
 lutely coalesce, can surprise no one. The  
 occasion called for such, determinately ;  
 and to suppose they could be disregarded,  
 is to suppose a libel on the abilities of  
 men who imagined themselves competent  
 to an undertaking so distinguished. It  
 will be remembered, that to build a  
 theatre requires no mean skill ; that it  
 is not merely an extensive edifice—a  
 large barn, or receptacle ; but a compli-  
 cated structure, demanding conveniences  
 of various kinds, for distinct and dissim-  
 ilar purposes : purposes so numerous and  
 so varied, as nothing less than a complete  
 acquaintance with heaven and earth and  
 sea, gods and demons, kings, queens,  
 and princesses, coblers, conjurors, and

\* Compare Panoramas, Vol. XI, p. 183.  
 where the principles adopted by Mr. George  
 Wyatt, are given in his own words,

mob, can possibly hope to accomplish. Now, the previous state of the property connected with Drury Lane Theatre, being well known to all,—the melancholy and uncommonly fatal events which had proved destructive to our theatres in succession [and to others abroad],—the intention of the committee under whose auspices the new edifice was to rise from the ashes of the former,—the manners of the times,—and the general sentiments of the public, it could have occasioned no wonder had a dozen or a score of designers conformed their plans to a general notion of similar principles, and a general obedience to similar expectations.

Waiving, however, all further reference to the causes of irritation, we proceed to express great satisfaction at the appearance of this work. For though several treatises on architecture have included the construction of theatres among their speculations, yet we believe, that the subject has not been treated, at large, experimentally and by instance. To Mr. George Saunders we are indebted for a general treatise on theatres, containing much ingenious theory, with historical accounts of sundry foreign structures. Mr. Wyatt confirms the results of some of Mr. Saunders's experiments; and indeed, is under obligations to that architect. Still there was wanting the history of an erection of this description, that might serve as a work to be consulted by succeeding builders: to which they might conform as circumstances permitted; or from which they might deviate as circumstances required. We are, therefore, glad to see this practical treatise, placed by publication, within reach of professors.

A theatre is useless if it does not provide for convenient and comfortable seeing and hearing. Spectacle and discourse are the purposes of its erection; and they also govern its construction. If spectacle cannot be seen, and discourse cannot be heard, the architect who contrived the structure will obtain little praise for his contrivance.

The extent of space to which the human voice may be heard without inconvenient exertion, is about ninety feet in a line direct from the voice of the speaker; the distance gradually diminishes on each side of him to seventy feet, and behind him to one third of that extent. There are theatres, which in dimensions, ap-

proach the utmost limits of the voice; but they are intended for the performance of operas, and suppose that the voice of a singer may be allowed more exertion than that of a speaker, who is occasionally required to diminish his voice to a whisper suitably to the character he sustains. The expiring accents of a dying man—*vox faucibus hæsit*—should not be, perforce, equal to the filling of a theatre so capacious. "Nature is never to be forgot:" the audience part of a theatre must submit to nature.

Mr. Wyatt very properly governs the size of his theatre by the extent of the stage opening; which he fixes at 33 feet. To this moderate extent he was induced by several powerful considerations, among which FRUGALITY has a conspicuous situation, as was to be expected under all the circumstances of the case. In fact, we suppose that Drury Lane Theatre has been erected nearer to its estimate of cost, than any building of its size ever was.

Mr. W. enters at length into the character of the Proscenium, which he determines to be "unquestionably not a part of the scene." It may be answered—the scene extends to wherever the actors tread. If they never advance beyond this "frame to the picture," he is right; if they do, he is wrong. It must be acknowledged also, that the introduction of solid columns into this "frame," deprives all architectural scenery of the possible power of deceiving the eye. The opposition between reality and picture is too strong for delusion; and whether enriched Corinthian columns do really harmonize with a landscape scene, a cottage scene, interior or exterior, &c. is submitted to the eye of taste.

Drury Lane Theatre consisting of three-fourths of a circle, with a Proscenium limiting the stage opening to 33 feet, contains, in four different heights 80 boxes, holding 1098 persons; with four boxes (of larger size than the rest) next to the stage, on each side of the theatre, capable of containing 188 spectators in addition to the 1098 before mentioned; amounting in the aggregate to 1286 persons. A pit capable of containing 920 persons, a two-shilling gallery for 550 persons, a one-shilling gallery for 350 persons, exclusive of four private boxes in the proscenium, and 14 in the basement of the theatre, immediately under the dress boxes.

The value AMOUNT of these accommodations is calculated at £600 per night, the theatre not being crowded.

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The widest part of the spectatory is 61 feet : to which is added 9 feet 6 inches for the depth of the boxes. The extreme distance from the front line of the stage to the *back wall* of the boxes facing the stage, is 53 feet 9 inches. In the theatre it was 74 feet : in the present theatre at Covent Garden, it is 69 feet 8 inches. The superficial extent comprizes about 4,000 feet. The expansion of the voice as already hinted at, comprizes about 11,000 feet.

The form adopted by Mr. W. allows a greater number of spectators to see *half way* on the stage, than any other : which is proved by figures annexed.

The architect has studied FACILITY OF INGRESS AND EGRESS very commendably. Both sides of the house have precisely the same doors of entrance, staircases, avenues, &c. The entrances to the different parts of the house are distinct. The passages are as wide as possible. The landings are the same width as the steps : and all steps in the passages are avoided. The staircases are capable of containing the whole number of persons that can be seated in that part of the spectatory to which they give access. The whole of the boxes are capable of containing 1286 persons : the two staircases leading to them will jointly contain 1528 persons :—the two shilling gallery is calculated to contain 550 persons ;—the two staircases leading to it will contain 868 persons ; the one shilling gallery contains space for 350 spectators ; and the staircase leading to that gallery will contain 480 persons ; allowing as much room to each person as they are [each is] supposed to occupy when sitting in the theatre.

Whether the architect was bound to be at the same time the MORALIST to this theatre, and whether he would have accepted that hopeful office, as he has not informed us, must remain a secret. For his taking morals into consideration at all, we are perhaps more obliged to him, than appears at first sight. It is not *his* fault if public manners demand a management necessary to the interests of the theatre ; but it is his commendation, if he has accomplished this with exemplary ingenuity and attention. The publication of his work, however, affords a fair opportunity to the Jeremy Colliers of the day, for erecting a battery against theatres on a commanding height. Even small shot must tell from thence : it is no longer

“sparrow shot against a bastion.” Mr. Wyatt’s confession, Mr. Wyatt’s division of classes of ladies, Mr. Wyatt’s saloon of accommodation for ladies of a certain class [what *etc-nam* will describe it, we do not anticipate] Mr. Wyatt’s admissions and omissions will not escape animadversion.

For ourselves, we consider this mode of intentional separation as an experiment ; it approaches in principle to the *Musicos* of Holland ; and to the arrangements established by authority at home when the metropolis was something less than it is now ; when the Bishop of Winchester had the custody of his “Saloon of Accommodation” on the Bank side. How much better were it for the public, could Mr. Wyatt “allure the most disorderly spectators,” ladies and gentlemen, back to their old haunts ; provided they would but totally desert all other parts of the house [town] which he has purposely “ill adapted to their convenience.” The experiment, we understand, has succeeded at Drury Lane Theatre : happy were the man in whose hands it should succeed on the much larger scale, that we have hinted at.

Colonel Congreve’s machinery for extinguishing fires, has been already inserted in our volumes. [Vide Vol. XII. p. 1023.] We need not repeat it ; but heartily wish its powers may remain untried by any calamitous occasion. It forms an important appendage to a structure where multitudes assemble. The public is obliged to him for the thought.

The plates to this work shew the plans taken at each tier of boxes, sections, general, and particular, of the audience part of the theatre, with the attendant saloon, rotunda, and principal staircases. To these are added representations of some of the most ingenious parts of the construction. We are happy to see as much iron introduced as could well be expected. For after that can be said on the subject of such extensive and complicated undertakings, we must be content with what *can be done* when it is well introduced, and executed firmly. It is useless to grieve at omissions of what may very properly be wished for ; but what in practice is counteracted by impossibilities. The last plate, the truss of the main roof, is of great value to practical men ; and the manner of supporting the bearings of the floor, may suggest acceptable and useful hints on various important occasions.



*The Age we live in: a Fragment.* Dedicated to every young Lady of Fashion. 12mo. pp. 240. Price 6s. Lackington and Co. London, 1813.

It used to be reckoned by writers, the extreme of hardship, if, at least, those to whom they dedicated their works, did not honour them with perusal. But so general a dedication as this "to every young Lady of fashion," is unreasonable. The dedicatees, by the writer's own avowal, having something else to do than to seek the acquaintance of a sister laid aside from the gay world by sickness, and that becoming gradually worse, till it ends in two lines of stars. Nevertheless, "the young ladies of fashion" who at the watering places exhaust the circulating libraries, and read while they saunter in shady walks or green fields, or seat themselves on circular benches under wide spreading trees as fashion dictates, caught by the title in the catalogue, will order this volume in its turn, and do it the honour it well merits, of a place in the *ridicule*.

They will do more, after having read two pages they will discover that it purports to be the journal of a young lady's recollections—they will report it to be vastly like the last read novel; and turning over the leaves will find in the latter part a description so suitable to themselves, that however out of order, they must read it immediately.

But whither am I wandering from the friendly seat that meets you unexpectedly on that jutting point? Its form is *circular*—and often when the *evening* sun had shed its golden beams upon the distant cliffs, we have fill'd up the *crecent*, and talk'd about the *fairy* landscape round, and thank'd the *thoughtful* hand that enabled us so conveniently to view it.—O, I could ramble like a bird *new lighted on its wing*, the full length of that well-known path, nor think its distance tedious!—Now it winds along a stony valley, where if the incautious foot should chance to slip, and you were to *alight*, I much suspect it would not be without the *unpleasant* gain of some *bad* injury: yet I have seen the horseman venture round, and careless trust the footsteps of his beast, where scarce his own could walk *untremulously*. How wearisome it is to gain the top; but, if you once ascend, your toil is well repaid—for the prospect on

the other side is far more *picturesque* and *rude*—the earth is *toss'd about* in more variety, and shows a *set of features* wild, though not forbidding. Here, on the utmost ridge, are traced the *vestiges* of an encampment, so they tell us; the uneven yet regularly planned surface has forgot its *ravages*, and smiles again all verdant, as though the axe and spade had never made a scar upon it.—I oftentimes used to chase the sheep along the summit, and watch them nimbly leap the steep descent, and fearless tried to follow till the *precipice* grew dangerous and check'd my ardour; then have been obliged to pick my footing shoeless, nor trust the slippery feel that the smooth turf *creates upon them*.

This is the true novel style—a kind of incipient verse; or versification,—blank or not blank, as the case may be. The truth of this we call the "*triumvirate*" of the graces to witness.

Take a specimen, gentle reader, done into modern strains, facetiously called blank verse.—Now count your fingers.

But whither am I wandering from the seat  
That meets you, friendly, at that jutting point,  
An unexpected friend, of *circular* form!  
Full often when the evening sun has shed  
Its golden beams upon the distant cliffs,  
We have fill'd up the *crecent*, and have talk'd  
About the *fairy* landscape glowing round;  
And thank'd the thoughtful hand that placed  
it there,  
Where we conveniently might view the scene.  
O could I ramble like some beauteous bird,  
New-lighted on its wing of wondrous pow'r  
I'd trace that well-known pathway's utmost  
length  
Nor should I think its tedious distance long,  
&c. &c.

The same in modern rhyme, now generally called Poetry.

But whither am I wand'ring, from the seat  
That unexpectedly you chance to meet,  
Just on that jutting point? Of ample size  
And *circular* form, delightful to the eyes!  
Oft when on those lone cliffs of whitening  
gleams  
The evening sun has shed its golden beams,  
We have fill'd up the *crecent's* hollow ground,  
And talk'd about the *fairy* landscape round:  
Have ta'en our seats on this convenient chair,  
And thank'd the thoughtful hand that placed it  
there.  
O would some bird, new-lighted on its wing,  
Lend me its voice, how blithsome would I  
sing!  
I'd cheer that well-known path with sprightly  
song;

Its tedious distance trace, nor think it long.  
 See where it winds along a stony vale;—  
 If there th' incautious foot should chance to  
 fall,  
 And you were to alight, a fall, a sprain,  
 Or some bad wound, would cause unpleasant  
 gain.  
 Yet have I seen the horseman venture round,  
 And trust his horse along the dangerous  
 ground;  
 While I —————  
 To chase the sheep along the summit went,  
 And watch'd them nimbly leap the steep de-  
 scent, &c. &c.

*Letters relative to a Tour on the Continent,*  
 undertaken at the Request of the Commit-  
 tee of the British and Foreign Bible So-  
 ciety, in the year 1812. By Rev. Ch. Fr.  
 A. Steinkopff, M. A. sm. 12mo. pp. 162.  
 Price 5s. For the Author. Seely, Lon-  
 don, 1813.

THIS truly respectable gentleman, Mr. Steinkopff, has long been known to the public as foreign secretary to an institution that seems destined to pervade the world. An institution which has displayed in the midst of destructive war, a principle of vigorous life, proper to render Britain the standing wonder of all nations; and in fact, we have reason to conclude that the whole of Christendom, to say the least, regards with mingled astonishment, esteem and veneration, the happy island in which the intention reduced to practice by this society, was proposed, fostered, and matured.

Those who can recollect the impression made among us years ago by the pestiferous doctrines of Voltaire and his disciples, by the horrid dogmas of Tom Paine and his sectaries, will easily give Mr. S. credit for the accuracy of his descriptions, when he says the Germans also have been seduced to indifference, and inattention towards the Holy Bible. French principles had so far corrupted them as almost to effect the banishment of the sacred monitor, among the present generation, especially.

At Dresden, says Mr. S. I visited Count de Hohenenthal, one of the ministers of state. When a boy his father had sent him with his tutor into the houses of the poor, to inquire after both their bodily and spiritual wants. At that time (it was in 1700) they

had met almost in every house with three books, a bible, a hymn book, and Arndt's True Christianity. About twenty years after he found them greatly altered for the worse. At present it should appear they are much worse still.

In Switzerland, "the general opinion was, that among those who had been married from *thirty to fifty* years, most were in possession of large folio bibles; but among younger persons, newly married couples, servants, and children, the want of bibles was considerable." In Hanover, "an aged and highly respectable gentleman, reported that, *formerly* the people were well supplied with the scriptures; they were cheap; few families (comparatively speaking) were without them. Those who needed them were supplied out of the ecclesiastical fund; and if these did not suffice, we had only to apply to a PARENTAL GOVERNMENT, and the deficiency was made up. But now things wear quite a different aspect. Distress and poverty are increasing. Many can scarcely satisfy the cries of their children for the bread that perishes; the property of the church is partly gone; several villages have lately suffered much from fire; all these circumstances occasion a great want of the scriptures, especially among young people." And this is the boasted liberty introduced by French despotism! Happy had they but known their happiness, the Hanoverians, when they could apply to a PARENTAL GOVERNMENT, and obtain a supply of their wants without fear of *douanniers* and *gens d'armes*!

But this is not the whole depth of the misery, for which the Germans may thank their intrusive Governors.

In Altona, Mr. S. met a company of respectable gentlemen. "One of the company who is a collector of taxes, assured the rest, 'that in his official capacity, he had ample opportunity to witness the great distress of the people, occasioned by the long continuing interruption of commerce. Many families which a few years ago had been in a flourishing condition were now reduced to poverty and want, and obliged to part with one article of clothing or furniture after the other.'"

In Hamburg the distress among the lower classes, occasioned by the almost total stagnation of trade, is so great, that some, urged by the importunity of their

children for bread, sold all their books, and even their family bibles." This affords Mr. S. an opportunity of mentioning an incident which as it reflects honour on a member of the trade, we shall not incur the crime of omitting. "One of these poor creatures came to a Bookseller, offering his bible for sale. The Bookseller, struck with his miserable appearance, asked the price, gave it him, and then returned the bible. "God forbid," said he, "that I should deprive such a poor man as you of his Bible." Happy the man who received this present; happier still the man who made it. Such distresses are but too general. At Nuremberg—"Mr. Schoener represented to me the distressed state of his town, once so flourishing by its trade; and assured me that the poor had, from the embarrassment of their circumstances, actually parted even with their family bible." At Württemberg, "in several parishes a distinct fund has long existed for supplying the poor with bibles, testaments, and other religious books. Owing, however, to the pressure of the times, this fund is diminishing, while the number of the poor is increasing" by thousands.

To us, who see edition after edition of bibles, in numbers, of every form, circulated in incredible quantities, it is embarrassing to conceive of the absence of such undertakings, were profit only the prompter to them; but it seems that the very price of carriage to some places distant from the press, including the payment of high duties on goods introduced into the provinces, with "the ruinous effect of a long-protracted war," render the acquisition of copies extremely difficult, or rather absolutely forbid it. This is one effect of the division of countries, into sovereignties. Each different dominion establishes tolls and custom houses; and all things brought from abroad pay accumulated duties, before they can reach the consumer.

It will be supposed, that the object of Mr. S.'s visit to the continent, that of distributing assistance for the purpose of promoting the object of the society he represented, occupies his letters; and it is only by accident, that we learn facts relating to the general condition of the people. It is indeed, melancholy enough. There seems to be some alleviation in the mountains of Switzerland;—that

country though oppressed, is not so heavily oppressed as others.

Those who after perusing this small volume do not feel aspirations of gratitude to the sovereign disposer of events, for casting the lot of their residence in Britain, must have hearts made of most flinty stuff, indeed. Sufferers we are; but not sufferers like the continent. We are not trodden down. We are not sunk in despair. On the contrary, though we ought not, and cannot boast of our deserts, we may nevertheless venture to confide in the same goodness, by which we have hitherto been exempted from the heavier calamities around us,—by which we have been enabled rather to send out our agents to confer favours on distant regions,—the purpose of Mr. Steinkopf's journey, than reduced to solicit the compassion and benevolence of others. The man who does not feel this difference, with its attendant obligations, and especially that of assising in every pious endeavour, and in supporting this society, deserves not the name of Briton.

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Anecdotes hitherto unpublished of the private Life of Peter the Great. Sm. 12mo. pp. 179. Price: 5s. Cawthorn; London: 1813.

THESE anecdotes are given on the authority of M. Stehling, who in 1764 was a member of the council of state to the Empress Catherine. He collected them from ocular and auricular witnesses, contemporaries of Peter I. This gentleman's MS. being perused by Comte d'Escherny, chamberlain to the King of Württemberg, he re-wrote them from memory, and published his work at Paris in 1811. He interspersed his narrative with reflections: which are mostly omitted in this translation. Anecdotes, the point of which depends on the words of the speaker, are more likely to lose than to gain by a double exercise of memory; first in the original relation, and then, in him who writes them a second time. They cannot but suffer also, by double translation;—from Russian into French, and again into English. But, anecdotes depending on facts, though re-written, and translated more than once, may retain enough of their primary spirit to establish their interest, and warrant us in forming some opinion of their

authenticity. It is, indeed, their authenticity that gives them value. They are interesting only as they mark the sentiments and conduct of great men under various circumstances; as they display those personages in the vicissitudes and pressures of life: or as they discover the root whence sprang all their greatness and celebrity. These anecdotes profess to shew us a man of the most extraordinary character, placed in a situation altogether singular. Destined to raise a nation of barbarians to a station among the civilized inhabitants of Europe, he was obliged to do many things, which in his successors, after his purposes were accomplished, would be unpardonable. To judge fairly on his actions, we must place ourselves a century backwards, in point of time, and in Russia, also, as Russia was at that period.

Though some of the sentiments hazarded by Comte d'Escherny betray too much of the Frenchman to please us, yet others shew the writer to be a man of sense and experience. He says of Peter,

He liberally rewarded merit, and no one knew better than he did how to recompense those who had rendered services either to himself or to the state, but his manner of recompensing them, proves his genius; he conferred upon them lands more or less considerable, but such as were neglected or spoiled, and destitute of inhabitants. By these means he restored waste lands to cultivation, and encouraged industry and agriculture, the most solid foundation of the riches and strength of an empire. These lands are now perhaps worth a hundred times more to their possessors, than any pecuniary reward he could then have bestowed.

This remark is excellent; any sum of money he could have given them would have passed through the hands of soldiers as a vapour; but property which they might improve by labour, afforded them personally, real enjoyment, and to their families substantial value.

He had likewise the rare merit of being zealously attached to Christianity; and, at the same time, an enemy to all superstition and fanaticism: nothing is a more convincing proof than this, of the excellence of his natural understanding.

His toleration extended even to the superstitious and fanatical Greek schismatics, called the Roskultchi, or old believers, whom he was satisfied with distinguishing by a mark, which was a piece of red and yellow cloth, fastened to the back, and which did

not make martyrs of them, as persecution would have done.

All the faculties of Peter were directed towards the instruction and happiness of his subjects. He was the first sovereign of Muscovy who caused a Russian translation to be made of those foreign works which might be useful to his nation. He would not begin with books of mere entertainment, but wisely gave the preference to those which treated of mechanics, navigation, ship building, fortification, the art of war, &c.

Narrow-minded sovereigns are fearful of mixing with, and descending amongst their inferiors, for by such a proceeding they discover their real insignificance. But as true greatness is conscious of its dignity, and feels that it shall lose nothing by the closest inspection, this monarch gave up his whole character to the observation of mankind, and was not himself exempt from those naïvetés which draw down the censure of fools, and are, oftener than is supposed, the characteristics of real genius.

The anecdotes are numbered: some of them well depict the soul of Peter.

#### No. XXIX.

As he was travelling through a village in France, he saw in a garden, belonging to a parsonage, a man in a cassock, with a spade in his hand, digging hard at some beds of vegetables. The Czar, much pleased with this sight, alighted, and asked him who he was. "Sir," answered the man, "I am the clergyman of the village." "I took you for a gardener: why are you employed in this manner?" "The revenues of my living being but very moderate, I do not choose to be an expense to my parishioners, but wish rather to have it in my power to assist them: they respect me the more when they see that, to procure myself some of the conveniences of life, I improve this garden, and in this humble occupation spend as much of my time as the duties of my ministry will allow." "You are an honest man," replied the Czar, "and I esteem you the more for thinking and acting in this manner: tell me your name:" he drew out his tablets, and wrote down the name of the worthy clergyman, and, after telling him who he himself was, and giving him many demonstrations of kindness, he took leave of him, and returned to his carriage. When he went back to Moscow, he did not forget this scene, and endeavoured to induce the priests in his empire to imitate so virtuous an example, but whether or not he succeeded in his endeavours, is uncertain.

#### No. XVIII.

He was once, in consequence of a mistake, placed in a very perilous situation, from which his uncommon intrepidity enabled him to extricate himself, and to crush, at the same time, by his presence alone, a formidable conspira-



cy. He received intelligence that two men, (with whose names he was made acquainted) at the head of a set of banditti, had engaged in a plot against him, and had fixed upon carrying it into execution on a Friday at one o'clock, on which day the Czar was expected to dine with some of his friends at one of those country houses which were built by his orders near Petersburg. He wrote immediately to the captain of his guard, ordering him to repair, at 11 o'clock, with some troops to the house where the conspirators were accustomed to assemble, and surround it. Peter mistaking the hour, went alone at ten o'clock to the place appointed; and, upon his approach, seeing neither captain nor soldiers, he in his own mind accused the former of great negligence, and hesitated whether or not he should retire; but the uncertainty of events, the mistake or possible infidelity of his officer, the peril of the moment, every thing, in short, concurred to make him resolve upon braving the danger, to which he had unwarily exposed himself. He immediately entered the house where his enemies were concealed, presented himself in the midst of them, and after eyeing them steadfastly one after the other, took a chair, and seated himself. The astonished chiefs looked first at each other, and then at Peter, as if, doubting what course they should pursue; at length, one of them said, "It is time!" His companion answered, "No, not yet," upon which the Czar jumped up, and, seizing him by the throat, exclaimed, "If this is not the time for you, wretch, it is the time for me to make you suffer the punishment due to your crimes." In an authoritative tone\*, he then ordered his companions to seize him, who instantly obeyed; and the conspirator, pale and trembling, suffered himself to be chained without resistance: the same was then done, by his command, to the other chief, after which the rest intimidated at his voice and manner, submitted to the same restraint, and delivered themselves up to him. At eleven o'clock the captain arrived, surrounded the house, and, being informed that Peter was there, instantly hastened to him. The severe look of the Czar bespoke his displeasure, but being shown the order which he had written to the officer, and finding that he himself had forgot the hour, he acknowledged his mistake. He then delivered into the hands of the soldiers, the detesting criminals; who were taken from his presence, and almost all of them were punished with death.

\* This reminds us of Marius, in the Marsh of Minturnæ, when, by a look alone, he caused the soldier who came to kill him, to drop the sword out of his hand.

† The Czar, in this action, recalls to our

*Poems*, by J. B. Drayton. 12mo. pp. 203. Price 5s. Gale and Co. London: 1813.

BOLD is the man,—in our judgment at least, who ventures to narrate Biblical histories in verse. Venerable from age, from that feeling of peculiar sanctity with which we peruse the unadorned original, and from a certain cast of language, now distinguishing our public version of the Holy Scriptures, the simple narrative possesses in itself charms seldom rivalled by the effusions of modern poetry. Scarcely can a poet treat such subjects without becoming diffuse, and less impressive in proportion. Nevertheless, there is honour due to boldness; and the praise of good intention, is not alone that of Mr. Drayton. It is evident, that he feels sensibly the truths he believes seriously; and he intends honour to holy writ, by selecting, as themes for his muse, certain striking incidents, which amend the heart, while they captivate the imagination. Such are the histories of—the early piety of Samuel, of the covetousness of Ahab for Naboth's vineyard, and of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac. Our author keeps closely to his originals; and merely puts them into easy verse, without affectation of sublimity; and without suffering his fancy to mislead his steadier intention. He is, in every sense of the term, a moral and religious poet; and we may safely recommend his productions to the acquaintance and company of youth. As a specimen we select the opening verses of the history of Samuel; and the closing paragraph of Ahab's covetousness.

When crown'd with up'ning bloom, some goodly tree

Gives early promise of abundant fruit;  
Reluctant we forbode, that many a germ  
Shall yield its bosom to the fostering Sun,  
And drink the gentle show'rs of heav'n, in vain!  
—See thousands perish by the first rude breeze,  
In all their vernal beauty! Others, spar'd  
By the rude breeze, untimely frost destroys:  
Some reach the semblance of maturity;  
Then fall, corroded by a secret blight,

recollection Caesar, when he was of the mercy of the praetors, threatening to crucify them, and afterwards keeping his word with them.



Or unsuspected worm !—How few, compar'd  
With the gaily pledges of exuberant Spring,  
Attain to full perfection !—Thus it fares  
With many a mental blossom that expands  
In the warm sunshine of Parental Love.—  
The cherub-smile of *Innocence*, appears,  
At first, to sport on ev'ry infant's cheek ;  
And Virtue seems their birthright.—But, alas !  
Vice breathes an early taint that soon detects  
Much latent evil ; and ten thousand fall  
An easy prey, to be reclaim'd no more !  
A favour'd few, with heav'nly grace endued,  
Betimes escape th' infectious ravager  
In all its forms ; and from their earliest age,  
Through every season of life's varying year,  
Advance, unchecked, to full maturity.

Such was that Man of God, who, from a child,

Was destin'd to declare Jehovah's will ;  
To serve his temple ;—to denounce his wrath  
On Eli's offspring, and an impious age ;  
To advocate the cause of Truth Divine ;  
And guard his country with a champion's zeal,  
A Prophet's wisdom, and a Patriot's love.

.....

Happy the man whose wishes ne'er exceed  
The temperate bounds by Providence prescrib'd ;—  
Whose generous heart a prosperous neighbour  
grees,

Though on himself no genial beam descends.—  
But this is *Christian* virtue ; only found  
Pure and perennial, in those heav'nly minds  
Whose treasure is laid up in that blest world  
Where neither rust corrodes, nor moth corrupts,  
Nor thieves intrude, nor Envy damps the joy.  
Within the tranquil haven of Content  
Their little bark rides safe ; till on the calm  
And pleasant eve of life, when sweetly beams  
Their fast-declining but unclouded sun,  
They pass Death's gulph to their celestial  
Home.

The minor poems which complete the  
volume have their merit : they are simple  
and easy. We prefer the following.

#### THE COWSLIP FIELD.

WRITTEN DURING AN INCLEMENT SPRING.

Though winter thinn'd the flow'ry prize  
Of April through her green domain ;  
The Cowslip spair'd, a theme supplies  
To wake the vernal strain !

What rich profusion charms the eye !

Nor needs there other scent or bloom  
To variegate the golden 'eye,

Or heighten the perfume.

I trace His sacred presence here

Whose hand luxuriant spreads the ground ;

In the sweet scene, and balmy air,

He smiles, and breathes around.

#### THE ECHO.

Echo, from the ancient seat

In the moping Owl's retreat,

Prompted as by magic spell,

Answers to the solemn knell ;

Joins the huntman's jovial cry,

Mocks the swain's rude melody :

—All her idle empty lore

Ever babbling o'er and o'er ;

Till sullen midnight reigns around,

And silences the mimic sound.

Thus, the modish, prattling belle,

All ambitious to excel

In sentimental mimicry,

Borrow'd wit, and repartee ;

Squanders her convivial hours,

And her sweet colloquial pow'rs,

To regale a coxcomb's ear,

Or the yawning group to cheer :

Till, all her youthful follies o'er,

She's rival'd, shunn'd, and heard no more.

The volume is neatly printed ; and is  
introduced by a very respectable list of  
subscribers.

*Description of an improved Method of delineating Estates, with a Sketch of the Progress of Landscape Gardening in England, &c.* by T. Hornor. 8vo. pp. 67. Price 7s. 6d. Harding, London, 1813.

THE first thing we observed on opening this neat little volume was, the success with which the artist who performed the aqua tinta part of the vignette introduced in the title page, has aided that mode of workmanship in the back ground (rocks) with the *chalk work* of the figures. It is the most harmonious instance that has come under our notice. The second thing that struck us was the *interior* title of the work "*Panoramic Chorometry.*" Why every thing is becoming "*Panoramic,*" now. We have lived to see the application of this term since its adoption.

in THE Panorama, to a dozen, if not a score, of different objects and articles; not always without mortification, as some of the letters addressed to us, have passed through a number of hands before they reached their real destination. How can it be helped?

But what has that to do with this improved manner of delineating estates? Why, truly, not much; but as we recommend the inspection of the specimens produced by this ingenious artist, and more than inspection to those who prefer his method, we think the least Mr. H. can do, after having made free with our title, is to adorn our apartments with handsome plans of the Panorama estates gratis. Hitherto we have refused fees of all kinds, not accepting so much as a ticket for the theatre; but we too grow wiser, as well as the rest of the world; and we determine on bringing our country estates up to London, and shewing them to our visitors, with as much enjoyment and glee as other folks. There gentlemen! There ladies! that's the river—that's the famous mountain—and there's a grove of old oaks! enlivened even by Druids themselves;

These are the haunts of meditation

These—

It must be acknowledged that an estate to be fitted for "Panoramic Chorometry," possess its capabilities; for, if the mountains should perversely stand awry, and the rivers should obstinately run up the mountains—but, how can that be? When the delineation hangs down the wall, the rivers must follow the course of the delineation: they *must*; and they *shall*.

Mr. H.'s book is merely intended as a vehicle to explain the nature of his drawings, and the principle on which they are constructed. It gives indeed a succinct history of landscape gardening; but, that is only a secondary object. His method consists in laying down the plan, selecting the most picturesque objects, the estate may furnish, making the most of the whole in what is technically called a *bird's eye view*, and calling to his aid whatever powers of light and shadow he can muster. We conceive that he is a young artist; and would hint to him the indecency of indulging his ridicule, at the expense of his seniors. He should prudently suppress such emotions.

*A Sketch of the History of the East India Company, from its first Formation to the Passing of the Regulating Act of 1773, &c. By Robert Grant, Esq. 8vo. p.p. 397. price 15s. Black and Co. London, 1813.*

The friends of the East India Company have great occasion to regret, that the talents of this gentleman have not been seconded by leisure; and that he has not been able to complete a work long ago projected by him, and now in a state of forwardness. That work has, for its object, a fair and candid history of the Company; of which the volume before us, is little other than an abstract. If we delighted in accusation and gloom, we should describe Mr. Grant's work, as no other than an apology for his clients; a pleading intended to place their character and conduct in the best possible light. But, as we really take a pleasure in the vindication of any public body, or governing power, when consistent with truth and integrity, we shall frankly acknowledge, that we have perused some parts of this volume with pleasure.

There are, undoubtedly, very black passages in the History of British Transactions in Asia. These no honest man will attempt to defend. There are others which appear to be iniquitous; yet are not without reasons which may be urged in palliation. A third description of accusations is either false in fact, or susceptible of being satisfactorily explained, by the intervention of proper consideration and fair allowances, or the testimony of authentic documents. We add, that whatever guilt attaches to the *servants* of the Company, distant from the observation of their masters, it ought not to be imputed to their masters, if it appears that they forbid it, protested against it, and withheld their sanction from it. That only belongs to the Company in which the Company by act or deed, before or after, concurred or participated. If the Company derived any advantage from the guilt, reaped any profits from it, in any shape, or gave any countenance to it, as a body, then, it shared in the deeds of those to whom it had entrusted its authority.

Mr. Grant does not profess to clear the servants of the Company abroad from gross malversation and despotism. But he acquits them, properly enough, of those

murders laid to their charge, the supposed subjects of which crimes, were living many years afterwards. He concludes that Nabobs, young and old, die of diseases, like other men; and though he confesses that successions to the Musnud were at one time, uncommonly rapid, and highly profitable to the Europeans in power, yet he does not acknowledge the interference of the poisoned chalice, or the sullen bow-string, in various instances, which have been strongly rumoured. He pleads much for considerations founded on Asiatic manners, and for great abatement of censure, on account of the *novelty* of the situations in which Europeans were unexpectedly placed. Part of their conduct—their misconduct, must, he thinks, be imputed to ignorance; and other parts to their subserviency (with intention of promoting their masters' interests) to native princes and great men, into whose characters they did not sufficiently penetrate. He adduces arguments, and they merit attention, to prove, that no supposable powers of monopoly could purchase grain sufficient to cause a famine, in a country which has two harvests yearly, and consequently he exonerates the resident British from that charge in the case of the Madras famine.

He goes further, and insists that all was done to alleviate the distresses of that most calamitous incident, which was within the power of the Company's officers, and that to charge them with what they exerted themselves to the utmost to counteract, is not merely folly, but wickedness.

After all, there still remain numerous crimes, from the imputation of which Mr. G. does not affect to skreen the representatives of our country in Asia; and it may be added, that many others might augment the list, on which this gentleman does not touch. There was a period when the Hindoo population was considered as property by Governors and Councils; when a Nabob was merely a convenient personage, to be plundered; when very little, or no attention, was paid to the welfare of his country, or to the prosperity of his states; but the eye of rapacity was fixed on his rubies and diamonds, and the hand of intrigue was extended to grasp his rupees and mobars. The man who left England poor, and after a year or two, returned loaded with wealth, was a just

object of suspicion: to say the least, every probability, and under certain circumstances, every testimony, whether expressed or implied, concurred to charge him with peculation.

Happily for us, and for our country, happily too for Hindoostan, we are arrived at a time, when such events are become matters of history; they have been; but we feel a sensible pleasure in acknowledging that they are not now.

In a former work, Mr. G. enlarged on the advantages actually enjoyed by the native population in India, on the endeavours still in progress for the amelioration of the provinces, and extending to the utmost ramifications of the British power. We believe that there really does exist a sincere desire for the welfare and prosperity of that country. We trust it will not only continue, but be invigorated; and that so far as poor humanity may be happy, the fabled happiness of India as reported of antient days, may be realized in modern times. We are now entered on a new epoch. The fate of the Company is determined for the twenty years ensuing. Should that period be peaceful, as the last twenty years have been warlike, then will that kind of prosperity attend the British interests at home and abroad, India of course included, for which all genuine patriots have longed, but which they have not ventured fully to anticipate.

Mr. Grant commences his work with a slight view of the state of affairs relative to India in the later days of Elizabeth; to whom he attributes the first plan for opening a trade to India. He inclines to give the credit of it, rather to the Court than to the merchants. He traces the history of proceedings, in conformity to the authority of Mr. Bruce, through the days of James and of Charles to the Protectorate of Cromwell. He lays great stress on the decision of that able head in favour of a company as the organ of this trade; and he marks very strongly the consequences of rivalry and interlopers, in a later period. We think it a pity, that there are no records preserved and produced which could rate the *losing prices* at which English goods sold in India, and Indian goods sold in England, during that commercial contention. A few tables of figures, would shew who is right or wrong in affirming that the inter-

loping obtained a profit by their trade, or that they sustained a loss. Circumstances lead us to conclude that the expences necessarily attending the trade,—*hanging on it*, were too heavy to be borne:—that the mere questions of outfit and adventure, of purchase and sale, were not the whole; these might even be profitable, while the accessories entailed a ruinous expense. Through this home rivalry, through foreign rivalry, through opposition by force and fraud, the Company struggled, gradually surmounting all difficulties, till at length it interfered in the quarrels of the native princes, and intent on dislodging the French from their territorial acquisitions, stepped into their place.

Here opens, as it were, a new world on our bewildered sight. We witness the transformation of a society professing commercial purposes only, into a power engaged in the deposition and exaltation of princes: not merely sovereign of its own small territory; but sovereign of sovereigns. Mr. G. is aware of the importance of the transactions by which that period was distinguished. He traces them with considerable distinctness, and no mean skill. He has had access to the best authorities: to some he refers his reader, as if they were every day to be met with; “see a vast mass of papers,—*published at that time*,” when, perhaps, there may not be a second copy of any of them to be obtained for love or money.

On the whole, every lover of truth will be glad to see our countrymen relieved from any particle of that odium to which they have been falsely subjected. They are entitled to justice as much when they may be honestly acquitted of this or that charge, as when they must be reported *guilty*; and even then distinctions must be made, as to the shades of that guilt. Whatever was well intended, though it might fail in the execution, is no disgrace, but the contrary;—while we abandon to the severest censure, whatever had merely personal enrichment by rapacity and violence, for its object; and execrate the wealth in whatever pile accumulated, when stained with the blood of the unhappy from whom it was forced.

Mr. Grant is very favourable to the memory of Lord Clive. We venture to hint that a “Life” of his lordship, in the

manner of Cox’s Life of Walpole, &c. drawn from original and authentic documents would be a service to history, and possibly to the Company, and the nation. The time is so far advanced that secrecy is no longer a duty to the state; it is so far advanced that materials, it may be expected, will diminish, if not fail. These should be preserved for the benefit of posterity: not every member of the proprietary body knows his obligation to Lord Clive, though he may have heard of his name, or seen his picture.

We dismiss the work before us, by acknowledging the talents of the author, and thanking him for what he has done; to say truth, this volume might have produced more advantageous effects had it appeared *two years ago*.

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*A Proposal*, by which two essential Objects would be simultaneously attained: firstly, Security of the British Territory in India; secondly, a new Channel of Commerce opened, &c. by F. F. Rivaz. 8vo. pp. 48. Asperne. London, 1813.

If this were a ten guinea work in three or four quarto volumes with plates, we should certainly recommend it to the reviewing abilities of Lord Valentia, who has been over the ground particularly alluded to by Mr. Ribaz; although his Lordship’s discoveries are not mentioned, nor even “Valentia Island” pointed out. His lordship’s pen, says gossip report, can be tart enough as a reviewer, and this unpardonable omission certainly deserves the severest castigation. In default of his Lordship, we advise Mr. Salt—Mr. S. is omitted also; strange enough!

This gentleman advises the formation of settlements “to be permanently possessed by Great-Britain” at Soccoatra, Massuah, Massali, &c. along the Red Sea, &c. This establishes the British power; affords an opportunity of *driving a great trade*, with Abyssinia, &c. &c. To those who approve the plan—we have not calculated the cost—we give leave to embark in “*The East African Company*”—a prettily sounding title: and sure of success.—A general meeting: a noble subscription; a handsome dinner. “Gentlemen, charge your glasses!—Success to the *East African Company!!!*”



## LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

## WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

## ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Taylor, Architectural Library, has circulated Proposals for publishing, by Subscription, an Investigation of the Mechanical Science and Historical Descent of Architecture in England, during the middle ages: ascertaining the derivation of the distinct species of building in which the Circular and pointed arch were successively prevalent. By C. Clarke, Esq. F. S. A. The work will make a handsome volume in quarto, including about thirty engravings, explanatory of the mechanical properties of Gothic building, and historical descent of those elementary particles of which it consists in its finished state. The price will be, to Subscribers, 3l. 3s. in boards, for small, and 4l. 14s. 6d. for large paper; one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder on delivery. This Work has, for its immediate object, to unfold that succession of causes which have produced the two classes of building formerly adopted in this Country, until the derivation is fully gained of the latter, so long known by the name of Gothic Architecture. The several architectonic systems, during the middle ages, were founded on an extensive application of the Arch, which so wholly predominates in the greater structures of the second species, that they subsist but upon a balanced opposition of the forces it exerts; while each part, serving but the purposes of decoration alone, was the result of a taste guided by antecedent usage, and submitted, in consequence, to historical investigation, aided by obvious principle in design. Hence, on a subject comprehending so many of the resources of our ancestors in science and art, so truly interesting, and worthy our research, a two-fold principle of derivation, having a claim to a firm reliance, was obtained. From the first, a mechanical rationale of the Architecture of the middle ages has been the result, that leads with facility to the specific conformation and disposition of the great features of its different modes, and demonstrates, satisfactorily, that instead of those essential portions having been devised by the caprices of barbarians, they have arisen from the necessary application of the materials to a species of building set out and depending upon the nature of the Arch. This first division of the performance will, in order, be

engaged on the properties of the mechanical elements of an edifice separately considered, of the arch and vault, mural and arched buttresses, the pinnacle, not excepting the wall. Their united efforts will afterwards be made evident in that form and arrangement by which the equilibration of the vast Gothic Basilica, with all its freedom of interior and hardness of structure is effected. The art of Masonry among our ancestors is next considered, the method of laying down or developing the lines of the complicated frets or tracery in the more ancient or groined, as well as in the circular figure of the Tudor vaulting, is shewn in a chapter dedicated to that subject. The carpentry of the days of feudal magnificence has been explained in a comprehensive theory of the roof usually placed upon the batonial hall. The second part commences with a relation of the state of building upon the destruction of the arts of the West, by the Gothic settlers in the empire, and its effects are detailed in the production of the first mode of Architecture adopted by the nations established by those conquerors. After the history of building among the early inhabitants of this Island has been presented, including remarks on unobserved peculiarities in Anglo-Saxon construction, pointing out instances of their labours yet remaining, besides paying a merited attention to those assiduous pursuers of the arts of their Norman successors, the work proceeds to memorials of the pointed arch, far antecedent to the *twelfth century*, till at length, superior in mechanical advantages, it excluded altogether the circular, and the latter mode of Gothic Architecture in consequence arose. Notices of other forms of the Arch then succeed, and a distinct historical account is given of each component of the first system, descending from those sustaining the whole mass to the smaller members, not omitting the mouldings, carved ornaments, and sculptures. Supported on the basis of preceding elucidation, by researches yet further continued, and by principles gained in the first part, a derivation minutely exact is next ascertained of that accomplished system of Rational Architecture, the second style of building in the middle ages.

Mr. Britton's *History and Architectural Illustrations of Redcliffe Church* will be published in a few days. This curious Archaeological Volume will contain twelve Engravings of Plans and Views of the Church.—Besides an Historical and descriptive Essay, the work embraces accounts of several Monuments, and Anecdotes of the persons interested among whom is William Canynge; Sir William Penn; Sir Thomas Male; the Rev. T. Broughton; Wm. Barrett.—Also a critical Essay on the Life, Character, and Writings of Chatterton.



## ANTIQUITIES.

Northern Antiquities; or, Traits, designed to illustrate the early History, Poetry, and Romance of the Nations of the North of Europe, are printing in a royal quarto volume.

## BIOGRAPHY.

A Selection from the Correspondence of Baron de Grimm, as recommended by the Quarterly Reviewers, will shortly be published under the title of *Mémoires Historiques, Littéraires et Anecdotes tirés de la Correspondence Philosophique et Critique, adressée au Duc de Saxe-Gotha depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1792. Par le Baron de Grimm, et par Diderot, formant un tableau piquant de la bonne Société de Paris, sous les regnes de Louis XV et Louis XVI.*

Mr. Benjamin Brook's *Lives of the Puritans* (commenced some time ago,) will be ready for publication early in September. The materials of the work are wholly collected from approved historical Records, and numerous Manuscript documents, which will present to the public a very large selection of most interesting and curious information never before printed. The work will give a circumstantial detail of the arduous and painful struggle for religious freedom, through a period of more than a hundred years, without at all interfering with any other publication, and will form a comprehensive appendage to Neal's *History of the Puritans*, and a series of Biographical History closely connected with Palmer's *Non-conformists' Memorial*, containing a complete Memorial of those non-conformist Divines who died previous to the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. The work will consist of three handsome volumes, octavo, printed on wove Dewy paper. A few copies will be printed on superfine royal paper. At the close will be given an Appendix, containing a Chronological list of the principal Authorities referred to in the work, and a very copious Index of the whole.

Mr. Medley, the biographer of Dr. Paley, has, in the press, *Memoirs of Algernon Sydney*, collected from various and scattered sources of information; with an Appendix of curious and important documents.

Mr. Luders will shortly give the readers of *Shakspeare*, a tract on the character of Henry the Fifth.

## EDUCATION.

Mr. Martin Smart, the late Editor of *Blair's Class-book*, had prepared, for the press, a work on a similar plan, but adapted exclusively for young Ladies: it will be published in a few days, under the title of *The Female Class Book*. The extracts, which are taken principally from female writers, relate wholly to subjects connected with

Duties, Morals, Manners, and Education, though enlivened by occasional pieces of an entertaining description;—but the principal feature, which will recommend its adoption in Ladies' Schools is, a more scrupulous regard to the exclusion of all pieces in any degree likely to hurt the unguarded imagination, or excite a too lively curiosity in young minds, a fault from which no other work, of a similar purpose, is wholly exempt, though sanctioned by great names as their compilers.

## FINE ARTS.

Mr. R. Ackerman has issued proposals for publishing, by Subscription, in twenty Monthly Numbers, forming two volumes, the *History of the University of Cambridge*: illustrated by eighty highly finished and coloured Engravings, Fac-similes of Drawings, by Messrs. Mackenzie, Pugin, Uwins, &c. representing exterior and interior views of the Colleges, Halls, Public Buildings, and Costume, as well as of the more striking parts of the Town. Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University. Of this work, which will, in every respect, correspond with Oxford, now publishing, the first number will appear on the 1st of May, 1814.—The same publisher also announces the following works:

Poetical Illustrations, by W. Coombe, Esq. of six Engravings, by Thielke, after the elegant designs of her Royal Highness, the Princess Elizabeth, to be printed by Bulmer, at the Shakspeare Press.

A Tour to Scarborough, a Poem, forming a volume, in royal octavo, embellished with 21 coloured Engravings.

A new Edition, being the Fourth, of the popular Tour of Dr. Syntax, in search of the Picturesque, which, with the preceding, will appear in the beginning of August.

The Costume of Yorkshire, illustrated by forty highly-finished and coloured Engravings, Fac-similes of original Drawings, descriptive of the peculiar Dress, Occupation, and Manners, of various Inhabitants of that extensive and populous County. Printed by Bensley; will be published, by Subscription, in ten Monthly Numbers, forming one handsome volume, uniform with the costumes of China and Austria, &c. containing forty highly-finished Engravings. Five hundred copies only will be printed, and the first number will appear on the 1st of August.

A series of Flowers and Fruits, engraved by Mr. Busby, from the designs of Madame Vincent, of Paris. This work will be completed in twelve Numbers, the first of which will appear on the 1st August. Each number will contain two beautiful coloured subjects and outlines, well calculated as studies for Pupils, and will be accompanied with letter-press instructions.

Mr. G. Riley has, in the press, a new Practical Treatise on the Art of Flower-painting and Drawing, with water colours, for the instruction and amusement of young Ladies abroad, or those who have not the advantage of a skilful Master, embellished with upwards of twenty Plates, engraved from original drawings, mostly coloured from real flowers.

*Smolensko.*—Proposals are issued, by S. Knight, for publishing, by Subscription, and dedicated, by permission, to Sir Charles Hanbury, a Portrait of Smolensko, from a Painting by Mr. Sartorius. To be engraved by Mr. Ward in his best Manner. Size of the Print 20 inches by 16 inches. Price to Subscribers, 15s. Prints 7s. 6d. and printed in Colours 15s. or stained on Canvas, and touched in Oil Colours, to imitate the original Picture, 11. 1s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Dr. John Moodie, of Bath, has a work nearly ready for publication on the Modern Geography of Asia, in two quarto volumes, with an Atlas.

#### HISTORY.

To be published, on the 1st of August, Part I., price 10s. 6d. sewed (to be completed in Three Parts, forming a handsome quarto volume) of the History of England, illustrated by forty Copper-plates of engraved Symbols, designed as an Assistant to the young Student in History. By Miss Ann Rundall, of Percy House. Bath. Author of the Grammar of Sacred History.

In the press, the History of England, from the earliest periods. By Rapin de Thoyras. Newly translated and corrected; and continued to the present time: with illustrative Annotations, historical, political, and statistical, from private Collections, and from public Records, deposited in the British Museum, the Tower of London, &c. Presenting a luminous Exposition of every Political, Military, and Commercial Event, relating to the British Empire, and to its Colonial Possessions; a general View of the French Revolution, and its consequent wars; Accounts of Voyages and Discoveries, and of the Progress of Literature, Science, and the Polite Arts. By Henry Robertson, L.L.D.

This work will be comprised in 200 Weekly Numbers, price Eightpence each, containing two sheets of Letter press, in Folio, on a new and bold type. A Plate will be given generally in every third Number. It will be also published in Parts, each Part comprising twelve Numbers, price 8s. 6d.

#### MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Dr. Robert Hall, of Glasgow, has a work in the press, on the History, Nature, and Treatment of the Chincough, illustrated by a variety of cases and dissections; with an en-

quiry into the relative mortality of the principal diseases of children, in Glasgow, during the last thirty years.

Dr. Marshall Hall, of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, is preparing a practical work on the Physiognomy and Attitude of Patients, and on the Symptoms, Diagnosis, and Prognosis of Diseases.

#### MISCELLANIES.

Preparing for the press, *Notitia Parliamentaria*; or, a History of the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs in England and Wales: shewing what Boroughs were anciently Parliamentary, disused; what do, at this day, return to Parliament; their Antiquities, Charters, Privileges, Lords, Churches, Monasteries, Government, number of Electors, &c. To which are subjoined Lists of all the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, from the first Summons of Parliament to this time. With an Account of the Roman Towns in every Shire; what Nobility have been distinguished with Titles from each County, the number of Parishes, Market-towns, &c. therein. By Browne Willis, Esq. L.L.D. some time Member of Parliament for the town of Buckingham, and Author of the Survey of Cathedrals, Mixed Abbies, &c. &c.

Dr. Herbert Marsh has, in the press, a Reply to Dr. Isaac Milner's *Sinnettes*.

The Index to Mr. Nichol's *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, which forms the Seventh Volume, being now completed, will be delivered, without any further Charge, to the purchasers of the former volumes; but it is requested that the Promissory Note which was given with each Set may be returned to the Publishers, free of Expence, and that the Gentlemen who have been supplied with the work, from their own Booksellers, will apply for the Index through the same Medium. The Seven Volumes may now be had complete, Price Seven Guineas, of principal Booksellers.

Miss E. A. Coxe shortly will publish, *Liberality and Prejudice*, a Tale, in three duodecimo volumes.

The following works are expected to appear shortly.—An edition, in French, of Madame de Staël's work, "*De l'Influence des Passions*," and a translation of her work lately published in Stockholm, entitled, "*Reflexions sur le Suicide*."

The letters of Oris and Lorenzo, translated from the Italian.

Two Essays on writings of Fiction. *AM*  
The Letters of Klopstock and his Friends, translated from the German.

A translation of Madam de Genlis's new Historical Romance, entitled "*Mademoiselle De La Fayette*."

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

Mr. Thomas Downes will speedily publish,

in a quarto volume, a Copious Index to Pennant's Account of London, containing the names of every person and place mentioned, with references to every circumstance of note.

Mr. G. Nicholson has nearly ready for publication, a second edition, considerably improved, of his *Cambrian Traveller's Guide*; with a map. He is also preparing for the press, a *Caledonian Guide*, on the same plan.

#### TRAVELS.

John Lambert, Esq. has nearly ready for publication, a second edition, much improved, of *Travels through Canada, and the United States of America*.

A Picturesque Journey to the North Cape, by A. K. Skjöldebrand, translated from the French, will shortly appear in an octavo volume.

The recent Travels of M. Von Klaproth, in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed by order of the Russian Government, are nearly ready for publication. They are translated from the German by Mr. Shoberl.

The account of the Travels of Leopold Von Buch, in Norway and Lapland, will appear in a few days, accompanied with Notes, and a Life of the Author, by Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh. The route chosen by this traveller coincides only in part with that which was chosen by Linneus, but it extends much farther, and comprises the whole of Norway, together with its Islands, as well as Norwegian and Swedish Lapland.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED. ANTIQUITIES.

The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland; comprising specimens of the architecture, sculpture, and other vestiges of former ages, from the earliest time to the union of the two crowns; accompanied with descriptive sketches, biographical remarks, and a brief history of the principal events that have occurred in this interesting part of Great Britain. Volume I, Part I, with 24 Engravings. 4to. 2l. 2s. on super royal paper, proof impressions, 3l. 4s. proofs, on India paper, 7l. 4s. This work is published in Quarterly Numbers.

#### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cider and Perry; the fourth edition, with an Appendix and Postscript. By T. A. Knight, Esq. F. R. S. F. L. S. President of the Horticultural Society of London. 12mo. 4s.

The Practical Gardener in every Department, or improved System of Modern Horticulture; adapted either to large or small Gardens. Containing full and clear directions for the laying out and culture of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, flower garden, shrubbery, plea-

sure ground, nursery, and timber plantation. Also, the construction and management of the greenhouse, or conservatory, hothouse, and forcing garden; with copious tables of plants for each department; systematically divided where they embrace different Classes; enlarged so as to comprehend new varieties and recently discovered species, and made conformable, in the names, with the latest botanical arrangements. The whole alphabetically arranged, in separate treatises. By John Abercrombie, author of *Every Man his own Gardener*. 12mo. 9s.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Luther; with an account of the Early Progress of the Reformation. By Alexander Bower. 8vo. 12s.

Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. late President of the Royal Academy. By James Northcote, Esq. R. A. Comprising original anecdotes of Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, Garrick, and many other distinguished characters. Embellished with Portraits, &c. 4to. 2l 12s 6d.

The First Part of A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Printers and Engravers. By Michael Bryan. Dedicated to the Governors of the British Institution. Part I, 4to. 15s. sewed.—A few copies printed in a very superior manner in royal 4to. price 1l. 6s. in boards. Part II will be published on the 1st of August.

General Biography; or, Lives, critical and historical, of the most Eminent Persons of all ages, countries, conditions, and professions, arranged according to alphabetical order. Composed by John Aikin, M. D. the Rev. Thomas Morgan, &c. Vol. 8, 4to. 2l. 2s.—The ninth and tenth volumes, which complete the work, are in considerable forwardness.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

T. Livii Patavini Historiarum, ab urbe Condita libri qui superant, xxxv. Recensuit et notis ad usum Scholarum accommodatis illustravit J. B. L. Crevier, Emeritus Rhetoricæ, Professor in Collegio Dormano Bellovacensi, Universitatis Parisiensis. Timpensis J. Mawman. 6 vol: 8vo. 2l. 2s. large paper, 3l. 3s.

#### COMMERCE.

Commercial and Notarial Precedents: consisting of the most approved forms, special and common, required in the daily transaction of business, by merchants, planters, traders, notaries, attorneys, &c. each set of precedents preceded by a summary of the law on the subject, particularly on bills of Exchange, Insurance, Salvage, &c. as settled and determined by the late Decisions; with an introduction, containing the practical Notarial Forms in mercantile transactions; an accurate Table of Notarial Fees; and an Appendix,

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**Lavoisné's Complete Genealogical, Historical, and Chronological Atlas, enlarged and elucidated by Geographical Maps and De-**

**scription; in which the deficiencies complained of in the tables of Le Sage are minutely and accurately supplied, and much original matter introduced, with the addition of ten new Genealogical, and twenty-five Geographical Maps, accurately drawn from the latest surveys, including several never before published, by C. Gross and J. Aspin. Containing the Creation, the Dispersion of Mankind, the Origin of Nations, the Establishment, Continuation, and Decline of Empires and States, the Genealogy, direct and collateral, of all the Sovereigns and Potentates, from the Beginning of time to the year 1813. The whole forming the most complete system of History and Geography ever produced. Under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and dedicated, by permission, to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, an enlarged edition, complete in 64 maps; large folio, 6l. 6s. half-bound.**—For the convenience of those persons who are in possession of the former edition of this work, the Geographical and new Genealogical Maps will be sold separately, at 3s 6d each.

#### HISTORY.

**A Sketch of the History of the East-India Company, from its first formation to the passing of the Regulating Act of 1773; with a summary view of the changes which have taken place since that period in the internal Administration of British India.** By Robert Grant, Esq. royal 8vo. 15s.

**The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the year 1813.** 8vo. 16s.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

**Littleton's Tenures, in English, printed from the second edition of the Commentary of Sir Edward Coke. 12mo. 8s. fine paper, 14s.**

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### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

THE following subject is of great importance as well to human life as to civilized manners. It appears to be taken up with great spirit in America, especially in Massachusetts, and to be making progress, greatly to the benefit of the community. Whoever reflects on the consequences not seldom attendant on intoxication among ourselves, on the thefts, the murders, prostitution, &c. to which it gives occasion, may discern the interest due to this subject from the public, and may regret that America has been the first to attempt to controul and suppress it.

#### ABUSE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The Committee appointed by the General Association, in June, 1811, to co-operate with other committees "in devising measures which may have an influence in preventing some of the numerous and threatening mischiefs, that are experienced throughout our country from the excessive and intemperate use of spirituous liquors," ask leave to

Report,

1. That, in the opinion of this committee, it is proper and important to collect facts on the following subjects:

First, The effects of intemperance on bodily health, the mental faculties, and length of life.

Secondly, The effects of the use of spirituous liquors on the productive labour of the country.

Thirdly, The practicability of employing labourers without allowing the use of spirituous liquors.

Fourthly, The tendency of intemperance to other vices.

Fifthly, What means have been found effectual in restraining the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.

Sixthly, The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in this country.

2. That each member of this committee expresses, in writing, at the next meeting, a brief view of the best means of remedying the abuse of ardent spirits.

3. That it be made the subject of serious consideration by this committee, and that it be submitted to the committees with whom we are to co-operate on this business, whether it is not desirable, that voluntary associations should be formed for the purpose of aiding, and carrying into effect, the objects of this committee.

In the course of their investigations, your committee have had a vast variety of facts

land before them, some of the principal of which are the following:

It is undeniable, that the evil of intemperate drinking has been rapidly increasing in the United States for a number of years past, and has now arrived to a magnitude which may well alarm every friend to his country.

It is also certain, that the free use of ardent spirits has already reduced several country places from a flourishing state to a state of extreme poverty; and the same cause is gradually impoverishing a great part of our country. A particular village has been pointed out, in which heads of families and children (with the exception of two or three persons) have all become drunkards together.

It is also certain, that many reflecting persons, in all parts of the country, are greatly alarmed at the progress of the evil in question, and are apprehensive, that unless some check is applied, it will, of itself, ruin the country.

Physicians are of opinion, that death is hastened in many instances by the abuse of spirits, and that the constitution is injured in many more.

Experiments made by gentlemen in different parts of the country satisfactorily prove, that it is very practicable to hire labourers without giving them spirits.

It is also beyond dispute, that many persons of good moral character, and many who sustain a fair religious character, incur great expense in the consumption of spirits, without any possible advantage, and thus exhibit an example which serves to lead others into a course of evil habits.

It appears, from the evidence collected by your committee, that the use of strong drink diminishes the active and productive labour of the country.

From the return of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, it appears, that the quantity of spirituous liquors annually distilled in the United States, is 15,000,000 gallons. And that the quantity imported is 9,750,000, making nearly 25,000,000 in the whole.

From the Marshal's return, it appears, that in Massachusetts alone; 2,472,000 gallons are distilled from molasses, 63,730 gallons from grain, and 316,480 gallons from cyder, making in the whole 2,851,210 gallons, which at the wholesale price are valued at 1,632,326 dollars.

It ought to be observed, that only a small part of the spirits distilled in Massachusetts is consumed here; but it is probable that no less than 2,000,000 gallons of imported spirits are consumed in this Commonwealth, at an expense of more than 2,600,000 dollars. In some parts of the union imported spirits are almost exclusively consumed; in other parts, spirits distilled in this country. Massachusetts comes within the former class.

We come to the melancholy result, from

the foregoing statement, that the free citizens of this country (for the slaves have this great advantage over the whites, that they are not allowed the use of ardent spirits)—the free citizens of this country consume annually not less than 20,000,000 gallons of spirits, which, (considering that a large portion is consumed in taverns at a great additional expense, and that a large portion is greatly diluted after it leaves the ship or distillery, and before it is retailed), can hardly cost the consumers less than 23,000,000, or 25,000,000 dollars; an enormous sum, which exceeds the expense of our national government in time of peace, added to the expense of all the state governments, the support of schools, and of the clergy, and the interest of our national debt; a sum, in short, which exceeds all that is paid for the support of government, the education of children, and the support of religious instructors, by the people of this country.

Every real friend to the community, to the present and future happiness of men, must see the necessity of making resistance to a set of evil habits and customs, which threaten to introduce poverty, ignorance, vice, and barbarism. All Christians should unite in this cause with unanimity which cannot but have a salutary influence.

1. Great pains ought to be taken to exhibit the magnitude of this evil and the distressing consequences to which it leads. It should be displayed in all its hideous deformity, and traced from the needless use of spirits to drunkenness, and from drunkenness to ruin—ruin temporal and eternal. It should be represented as the door to poverty and disgrace, as the destruction of health and reason. The enormous expense which it occasions should be adequately described; and the beneficial purposes to which this expense might be applied fully detailed. Every person should aid in making this exposure, according to his ability. But,

2. Ministers of the Gospel are peculiarly engaged to take an active part in this work. It must depend upon the situation of each minister whether it is proper for him to pursue some particular measures; but, we should apprehend that it is the duty of every minister in the United States to give a thorough examination of this subject from the pulpit.

3. In the discipline of our churches especial and vigilant reference should be had to this national sin; and all Christians should beware of giving the least countenance to it, and should abstain even from the appearance of evil. In this view of the subject it is questionable whether spirits should be used at all, unless really and avowedly as a medicine.

4. Cheap tracts may be extensively circulated to advantage on this subject. Dr. Rush's "Inquiry into the effects of Ardent Spirits" is admirably adapted for this purpose, and can

be afforded by the large quantity for four dollars, or perhaps three dollars and a half, a hundred. It would be attended with good consequences if two or three dozen of these could be circulated in every parish in the Commonwealth.

And that these practical measures, may not be rendered ineffectual, the Association do most earnestly entreat of their brethren in the ministry, of the members of our churches, and of the persons who lament and desire to check the progress of this evil, that they neither express nor indulge, the melancholy apprehension that *nothing can be done* on this subject; a prediction eminently calculated to paralyze exertion and become the disastrous cause of its own fulfilment. For what if the reformation of drunkards be hopeless, may we not stand between the living and the dead, and pray and labour with effect to stay the spreading plague? and what if some will perish after all that can be done, shall we make no efforts to save any from destruction, because we may not be able to turn away every one from the path of ruin?

But how are we assured that nothing can be done? Is it impossible for God to reform and save us? Has he made known his purpose to give us over to destruction? Has he been accustomed to withhold his blessing from humble efforts made to rescue men from the dominion of sin? Have not all past efforts for reformation commenced under circumstances of apparent discouragement, and all great achievements usually begun in little things? The kingdom of heaven was itself in the beginning as a grain of mustard seed, and the apostles, had they consulted appearances only, had never made an effort to enlighten the world.

*Immense evils, we are persuaded, afflict communities, not because they are incurable, but because they are tolerated*; and great good remains often unaccomplished, merely because it is not attempted.

If the evil, however, were trivial, or the means of its prevention arduous and uncertain, despondency would be less criminal. But it is a wasting consumption, fastening upon the vitals of society; a benumbing palsy extending to the extremities of the body; a deep and rapid torrent, bearing the wreck of nations in its course, and undermining rapidly the foundations of our own. It is a case, therefore, of life and death, and what we do must be done quickly: for while we deliberate, our strength decays, and our foundations totter.

Shall we witness around us the fall of individuals; the misery of families; the war upon health and intellect, upon our religious institutions and civil order, and upon the souls of men, without an effort to prevent the evil? Who is himself secure of life in the midst of such contagion? And what evidence have

we that the plague will not break into our own families, and that our children may not be among the victims, who shall suffer the miseries of life and the pains of eternal death through our sloth and unbelief?

Had a foreign army invaded our land, to plunder our property and take away our liberty, should we tamely bow to the yoke and give up without a struggle? If a band of assassins were scattering poison and filling the land with widows and orphans, would they be suffered, without molestation, to extend from year to year, the work of death? If our streets swarmed with venomous reptiles and beasts of prey, would our children be bitten and torn in pieces before our eyes, and no efforts be made to expel these deadly intruders? But intemperance is that invading enemy preparing chains for us; intemperance is that band of assassins scattering poison and death; intemperance is that assemblage of reptiles and beasts of prey, destroying, in our streets, the lambs of the flock.

Such are the statements and arguments of the Philanthropists and real patriots of Massachusetts. They apply with great force to that subject on which they are particularly directed; but we call the attention of our readers to them, as being applicable to others which too notoriously daily and nightly infect our streets. Sorry we are, to see that the vice of intoxication *increases* in America; and to that we cannot but attribute in great part, the incredible prevalence of prostitution. We say *incredible*—because we have heard accounts beyond belief from persons well acquainted with the country, and with the chief towns, which have shocked our hearts and our belief, accustomed as we are to the manners of London. Why can we not contemplate the vices alluded to as—“invading enemies preparing chains for us; as a band of assassins scattering poison and death; as an assemblage of reptiles and beasts of prey, destroying our most hopeful population?”—Were this powerfully impressed on the public mind, and were the same measures taken as would be taken in those cases, then would the native energy of Britons triumph over every obstacle; and those would be held in everlasting honour, who, terrified by the false principle “*nothing can be done*,” or by the singularity of standing forward to do good, should give the first irresistible impulse to effective plans for this most desirable, most humane, most christian, and most patriotic purpose.



## DIDASCALIA.

Our observations of this month are, of necessity, confined to the regular announcements of the close of a season:—and to this we cannot add, without exception, of the opening of others; that is to say, of the summer Theatres. For though Drury-lane being closed, the Lyceum opened on Wednesday, July 14, with the Opera of M.P., and the second night presented the *Jovial Beggars*; yet, the Haymarket Theatre, emulating the embroilments of its neighbour, over the way, awaits a decision—or an opinion—or an order—or a decree—or a somewhat else, from his Honour the Vice-Chancellor, or his Lordship the Lord Chancellor, before it can break the enchantment by which its doors are kept fast closed.

That there is great pleasure in a law-suit, is the universal opinion in Lincoln's Inn, the Temple, Furnival's Inn, Lyon's Inn, the New Inn—and the Haymarket. Can a private Theatre do better than follow the example of the King's Theatre? Is not that the standard of taste, merit, harmony, and good management?—And if the Managers quarrel, *vi et armis*, on that side of the way, is it not the clear duty of Managers on this side of the way to quarrel also? to be sure it is. Why should the Court of Chancery hear, day after day, of the Opera in the Haymarket only, when there is another theatre in the same street, which has equally good pretensions to occupy the time and talents of the Court, in adjusting points between Manager and Manager?

Well, now for something good of that said King's Theatre. *Macbeth* was performed, July 9, for the benefit of the Lock Hospital. Mrs. Siddons was *Indy Macbeth*; and portrayed the character with her usual excellence. Mr. C. Kemble was *Macbeth*; and was highly applauded. After the Play, songs by the Italians: and after the songs a Ballet.

Covent-Garden closed July 15, with the following address, spoken by Mr. Fawcett.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am desired, by the Proprietors of this Theatre, to offer you their most grateful acknowledgments for the very kind and liberal patronage you have afforded them during this season. Under many disadvantages, and against the powerful attraction of a new and splendid rival Theatre, the Covent-garden Company may boast of having retained their full proportion of public favour; and, throughout the season, of receiving the invaluable reward of your approbation, by a most successful representation of their numerous dramatic productions. With such flattering encouragements, the Proprietors considered it their duty (as it ever has, and ever will be, their highest ambition) to proceed with unceasing exertions, more com-

pletely to render the Theatre itself, together with its representations, worthy the sanction of our generous Patrons.

"Preparations, therefore, have been making, during the greater part of the past season, for various and extensive alterations, such as have either been suggested by their own experience, or offered by their Architect, and other friends, as likely to increase the pleasure, the comfort, or the convenience of the audience. An entirely new plan of decoration has been completed for the interior of the theatre; and while due attention has been paid to produce a striking and brilliant effect, an endeavour has been made to combine a national character, with the ornaments appropriate to a regular Theatre in the metropolis of the British Empire. It will be desirable that the recess should be as short as possible. By Monday, therefore, the 6th of September, it is hoped, Ladies and Gentlemen, we may have the honour of presenting ourselves again to you, with every improvement perfected for your reception; and the Proprietors rely, with the fullest confidence, on your so often experienced support, for the reward of all their expense and exertions.

"I have only now, in the name of the whole Company, to express our heartfelt thanks for your kind indulgence to our humble but best endeavours for your amusement; and to solicit a continuation of your cheering approbation and applause."

Drury-lane Theatre closed about a week before Covent-garden with a similar address of thanks and acknowledgement. We pay no further attention to it, because we wish to remark on the implied necessity for alterations in the new Theatre at Covent-garden.

It cannot but strike the observant reader that a structure, erected at a great expense, —perfectly new, and supposed to have engaged the utmost attention of skill and experience, should already require alterations;—

"an entirely new plan of decoration—to produce a striking and brilliant effect." What does this portend? A weak and feeble vacillation in the Manager?—a sickly taste in the public?—a desire of meretricious gawds and Bartholomew Fair decorations?—Surely not solid taste, or an honourable exertion of the main principles of British architectural skill.

So closes the history of the late theatrical campaign. The minor theatres are now become major; and great is the variety of attractions they display to engage the attention and good will of the gay inhabitants of this great metropolis.

We ought to mention that the Pantheon has been fitted up as a theatre, and was opened July 22. The general *coup d'œil* of the decorations is handsome. The construction of the building gives many advantages to this effect. English operas, &c. are performed.

## AMERICANA.

## THE PROPHET OF THE ALLEGHANY.

IN our tenth volume, page 704, we had occasion to mention a prophet of the American Indians, described under the title of the Shawanob prophet: who reported himself as having been a visitor in the eighteenth heaven, and having conversed face to face with the Great Spirit. From the tenor of the intelligence concerning him, it appears sufficiently, that he was in diametrical opposition to the civilization of his tribe, and to the progress of Christianity among them. We conjecture that the following narrative refers to the same person; and therefore forms a part of his history; but if it refers to another, there is in it something so wild, so characteristic, and so picturesque, that considered merely as a striking incident, it deserves insertion in our pages.

Some years ago, one of the Missionaries to the Indians of the North-west, was on his way from the Tuscarora settlement to the Senecas. Journeying in pious meditation through the forest, a majestic Indian darted from its recesses and arrested his progress. His hair was somewhat changed with age, and his face marked with the deep furrows of time; but his eye expressed all the fiery vivacity of youthful passion, and his step was that of a warrior in the vigour of manhood.

"White man of the ocean,† whither wanderest thou?" said the Indian. "I am travelling," replied the meek disciple of peace, "towards the dwellings of my brethren, to teach them the knowledge of the only true God; and to lead them to peace and happiness." "To peace and happiness!" answered the tall chief, while his eye flashed fire—"Behold the blessings that follow the

\* This singular person has excited much curiosity, and done no little mischief, in the United States. His intrigues are particularly mentioned in the Report of the New York Missionary Society for 1803. A correspondent of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine, June 1812, vouches for the truth of the principal circumstances of the following narrative.

† The Indians at first imagined that the white men originally sprang from the sea, and that they invaded their country because they had none of their own. They sometimes call them in their songs "the white foam of the ocean," and this name is often applied contemptuously by the savages of the North-west.

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footsteps of the white man; wherever he comes, the nations of the woodlands fade from the eye, like the mists of morning. Once over the wide forest of the surrounding world, our people roamed in peace and freedom, nor ever dreamed of greater happiness than to hunt the beaver, the bear, and the wild deer. From the farthest extremity of the great deep came the white man, armed with thunder and lightning, and weapons still more pernicious. In war he hunted us like wild beasts; in peace he destroyed us by deadly liquors, or yet more deadly frauds. Yet a few moons had passed away, and whole nations of invincible warriors, and of hunters that fearless swept the forest and the mountain, perished, vainly opposing their triumphant invaders; or quietly dwindled into slaves and drunkards, and their names withered from the earth. Retire, dangerous man, leave us all we yet have left, our savage virtues, and our gods; and do not, in the vain attempt to cultivate a rude and barren soil, pluck up the few thrifty plants of native growth that have survived the fostering cares of thy people, and weathered the stormy career of their pernicious friendship. The tall chief darted into the wood, and the good Missionary pursued his way with pious resolution.

He preached the only true divinity, and placed before the eyes of the wondering savages the beauty of holiness, the sufferings of the Redeemer, and the sublime glories of the christian heaven. He allured them with the hope of everlasting bliss, and alarmed them with denunciations of an eternity of misery and despair. The awe-struck Indians, roused by these accumulated motives, many of them adopted the precepts of the Missionary so far as they could comprehend them; and in the course of eighteen months, their devotion became rational, regular, and apparently permanent.

All at once, however, the little church in which the good man was wont to pen his fold, became deserted. No votary came as usual to listen with decent reverence to the pure doctrines which they were accustomed to hear; and only a few solitary idlers were seen of a Sunday morning loitering about, and casting a wistful, yet fearful look at their little peaceful and now silent mansion.

The Missionary sought them out, inquired into the cause of this mysterious desertion, and told them of the bitterness of bereavement to those who, having once known, abandoned the religion of the only true God. The poor Indians shook their heads, and informed him that the Great Spirit was angry at their apostasy, and had sent a prophet from the summit of the Alleghany mountain to warn them against the admission of new doctrines; that there was to be a great meet-

E

ing of the old men soon, and that the prophet would there deliver to the people the message with which he was intrusted. The zealous Missionary determined to be present, and to confront the impostor, who was known by the appellation of the *Prophet of the Alleghany*. He accordingly obtained permission from the chiefs to appear at the council and to reply to the charges that might be brought forward. The 12th day of June, 1802, was the time fixed for the decision of this solemn question, "whether the belief of their forefathers, or that of the white men was the true religion!" The usual council house not being large enough to contain so great an assemblage of people, they met in a valley about eight miles to the westward of the Seneca Lake. This valley was then embowered under lofty trees; it is surrounded on almost every side with high rugged hills, and through it meanders a small river.

It was a scene to call forth every energy of the human heart. On a smooth level, near the bank of the slow stream, under the shade of a large elm, sat the chief men of the tribes.—Around the circle which they formed, was gathered a crowd of wondering savages, with eager looks, seeming to demand the true God at the hands of their wise men.

In the middle of the circle sat the aged and travel-worn Missionary.—A few grey hairs wandered over his brow, his hands were crossed on his bosom, and he cast his hope-beaming eye to Heaven: he seemed to be calling with pious fervour upon the God of truth, to vindicate his own eternal word by the mouth of his servant.

For more than half an hour there was silence in the valley, save the whispering of the trees in the south wind, and the indistinct murmuring of the river. Then all at once a sound of astonishment passed through the crowd, and the Prophet of the Alleghany was seen descending one of the high hills. With furious and frenzied step he entered the circle, and waving his hand in token of silence, the Missionary saw with wonder the same tall chief, who, four years before had crossed him in the Tuscarora forest. The same panther skin hung over his shoulder, the same tomahawk quivered in his hand, and the same fiery and malignant spirit burned in his red eye. He addressed the awe-struck Indians, and the valley rung with his iron voice.

"Red men of the woods, hear what the Great Spirit says to his children who have forsaken him!

"Through the wide regions that were once the inheritance of my people, and where for ages they roved as free as the wild winds, resounds the axe of the white men. The paths of your forefathers are polluted by

their steps, and your hunting fields are every day wrested from you by their arts. Once on the shores of the mighty ocean, your fathers were wont to enjoy all the luxuriant delights of the deep. Now you are exiles in swamps or on barren hills; and these wretched possessions you enjoy by the precarious tenure of the white man's will. The shrill cry of revelry or war no more is heard on the majestic shores of the Hudson, or the sweet banks of the silver Mohawk. There, where the Indian lived and died as free as the air he breathed, and chased the panther and the deer from morn till evening—even there the christian slave cultivates the soil in undisturbed possession; and as he whistles behind his plough, turns up the sacred remains of your buried ancestors. Have ye not heard at evening, and sometimes in the dead of night, those mournful and melodious sounds that steal through the deep valleys, or along the mountain sides, like the song of echo? These are the wailings of those spirits, whose bones have been turned up by the sacrilegious labours of the white men, and left to the mercy of the rain and tempest. They call upon you to avenge them—they assure you by every motive that can rouse the hearts of the brave, to wake from your long sleep, and, by returning to these invaders of the grave the long arrears of vengeance, restore again the tired and wandering spirits to their blissful paradise far beyond the blue hills."

"These are the blessings you owe to the christians! They have driven your fathers from their ancient inheritance—they have destroyed them with the sword and poisonous liquors—they have dug up their bones, and left them to bleach in the wind—and now they aim at completing your wrongs, insuring your destruction, by cheating you into the belief of that divinity, whose very precepts they plead in justification of all the miseries they have heaped upon your race.

"Hear me, O deluded people, for the last time!—If you persist in deserting my altars, if still you are determined to listen, with fatal credulity, to the strange pernicious doctrines of these christian usurpers—if you are unalterably devoted to your new gods, and new customs—if you will be the friend of the white man, and the follower of his God—my wrath shall follow you, I will dart my arrows of tormented lightnings amongst your towns, and send the warring tempest of winter to devour you. You shall become addicted with intemperance, your numbers shall dwindle away, until but a few wretched slaves

\* "The answering voices heard from the caves and hollows, which the Latins call *they* (the Indians) suppose to be the wailings of souls wandering through these places."

Pierre Marthe.

survive; and these shall be driven deeper and deeper into the wild, there to associate with the dastard beasts of the forest, who once fled before the mighty hunters of your tribe. The spirits of your fathers shall curse you from the shores of that happy island in the great lake, where they enjoy an everlasting season of hunting, and chase the wild deer with dogs swifter than the wind. Lastly, I swear, by the lightning, the thunder and the tempest, that in the space of sixty moons, of all the Senecas, not one of yourselves or your posterity shall remain on the face of the earth."

The prophet ended his message, which was delivered with the wild eloquence of real or fancied inspiration, and all at once the crowd seemed to be agitated with a savage sentiment of indignation against the good Missionary. One of the fiercest broke through the circle of old men to dispatch him;—but was restrained by their authority.

When this sudden feeling had somewhat subsided, the mild and benevolent apostle obtained permission to speak in behalf of him who had sent him. Never was seen a more touching, pathetic figure than this good man. He seemed past sixty—his figure tall yet bending—his face mild, pale, and highly intellectual—and over his forehead, which yet displayed its blue veins, were scattered at solitary distances a few grey hairs. Though his voice was clear and his action vigorous, yet there was that in his looks, which seemed to say his pilgrimage was soon to close for ever.

With pious fervour, he described to his audience the glory, power and beneficence of the Creator of the whole universe. He told them of the pure delights of the christian heaven, and of the never ending tortures of those, who rejected the precepts of the gospel. He painted in glowing and fervid colours, the filial piety, the patience, the sufferings of the Redeemer, and how he perished on the cross for the sins of the whole human race; and finally he touched, with energetic brevity, on the unbounded mercies of the Great Being, who thus gave his only begotten Son a sacrifice for the redemption of mankind.

When he had concluded this part of the subject, he proceeded to place before his now attentive auditors, the advantages of civilization, of learning, science, and a regular system of laws and morality. He contrasted the wild Indian, roaming the desert in savage independence, now revelling in the blood of enemies, and in his turn the victim of their insatiable vengeance; with the peaceful citizen enjoying all the comforts of cultivated life in this happy land, and only bounded in his indulgence by those salutary restraints, which contribute as well to his

happiness, as that of society at large. He described the husbandman enjoying in the bosom of his family, a peaceful independence; undisturbed by apprehensions of midnight surprise, plunder and assassination; and he finished by a solemn appeal to Heaven, that his sole motive for coming among them, was the love of the Creator and of his creature.

As the good Missionary closed his appeal, *Red Jacket*, a Seneca chief of great authority, and the most eloquent of all his nation, rose and enforced the exhortations of the venerable preacher. He repeated his leading arguments, and with eloquence truly astonishing in one like him, pleaded the cause of religion and humanity. The ancient council then deliberated for nearly the space of two hours; after which the oldest man arose, and solemnly pronounced the result of their conference, "That the Christian God was more wise, just, beneficent and powerful, than the Great Spirit, and that the Missionary who delivered his precepts, ought to be cherished as their best benefactor—their guide to future happiness."

When this decision was pronounced by the venerable old man, and acquiesced in by the people, the rage of the Prophet of the Alleghany became terrible. He started from the ground, seized his tomahawk, and denouncing the speedy vengeance of the Great Spirit on their whole recalcant race, darted from the circle with wild impetuosity, and disappeared in the shadows of the forest.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

We have recorded the principal events connected with the earthquakes that took place in the Carraccas, in March 1812. [Compare Panorama, Vol. XII. p. 114.] But we were not aware that they were preceded by a series of shocks so extensive and so powerful, as is described in the following article. In fact, it is quite extraordinary; "from New York to the Floridas, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi," is an immense space,—and perhaps further westward. The effects, too, are astonishing: "forest trees broken instantly—the bed of the river raised—lands formed—the ground opening and shutting"—these are uncommon consequences even of an earthquake; and manifest a vibratory motion of the most powerful kind. If we imagine that the same causes prolonged continued their action to the Caraccas, and that that country, is to be considered as included under their influence, the whole forms an extent the mass of which is astonishing, and indeed, affects no inconsiderable portion of the globe.



Of all the visitations of Divine Providence upon a guilty world, Earthquakes are among the most awful. Our country has been, since its settlement hitherto, comparatively free from the disastrous effects of these convulsions; though the inhabitants have been occasionally terrified by slight or by more threatening motions of the earth. The winter past has been distinguished by the number, frequency, and extent of the earthquakes. On the 16th of December 1811, numerous shocks were felt in all the southern and western parts of the union. It is ascertained that the earth was shaken with more or less violence from New York to the Floridas, and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. From the violence of the convulsions on that river, it is probable that an immense tract of country to the westward experienced similar effects. In Charleston, (S. C.) and many other places, the motion of the earth was sufficient to ring the church bells, and the shocks were rapid in succession for three or four days. On the Mississippi the shocks were many times repeated, and with such violence that forest trees were broken off instantly by the vibratory motion, the banks of the river fell in, and its bed was raised in many places so as to form a multitude of new islands. All the boats on the river were in imminent danger of being sunk, and several moored by the shore were buried with their crews by the crumbling banks. The ground opened in many places to a great depth, and shut again with violence. Sulphureous steams issued from the bed of the river, and from apertures in the earth. The greatest effects of the earthquakes were between 100 and 200 miles below the mouth of the Ohio. Eighty-nine distinct shocks were counted in seven days from the 16th.

On the 7th of February 1812, other very severe shocks were felt in the southern and western states. The clergy of Charleston, (S. C.) recommended a day of public fasting and prayer, which was observed on the 13th.

At New Madrid on the Mississippi a considerable tract of land was inundated by the overflowing of the river, and the sinking of the land. The town of New Madrid was rendered uninhabitable, and was deserted by the people.

On the 26th of March a most tremendous series of shocks was experienced at Lagaira and Carracas in South America. Many hundreds, (if not thousands,) of the inhabitants were instantly hurried into eternity. The churches were open and contained many worshippers, as it was the eve of Good Friday. Of 40 churches in Lagaira 38 were demolished, and the whole city, with the exception of a few houses, was destroyed. To prevent contagion the dead bodies were

dragged from the ruins, and burned, or sunk in the sea. Carracas is said to have contained 40,000 inhabitants, and Lagaira 25,000.

#### SHELLS.

The following are the reflections of an American writer, or rather his statement of facts, on the subject of fossil shells found on the continent of America, in various parts, and at various heights. It is extremely difficult to account for them: not merely for their existence, but for their situation and extent. *Forty thousand* acres westward of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, is a mysterious subject for speculation, and theoretic ingenuity.

Fossil-shells are found on the Alps; the Appenines; the Pyrenees; on the top of mount Cenis; and generally in all the elevated parts of Europe; on mount Atlas; on mount Lebanon; on mount Ararat; on the mountains of Mexico; and on the Catskill mountains in New-York.

In the township of Paris (state of New York,) a large proportion of the mass of stones, lying on the surface, is made up of scallop shells, and mussel shells, cemented together in a matrix of carbonate of lime. These I have seen.

About six miles beyond the Genesee river, I found all the rocks, and stones, bordering on the road for some distance, composed; to the amount of perhaps one-third, or one-fourth, of the whole mass, of the shells of oysters, scallops, mussels, and periwinkles.

At Cherry-valley there is a mass of limestone, horizontally stratified, lying on the surface, to the extent of from three or four acres; embosoming an immense number of oyster shells. This fact I had from the Hon. Timothy Edwards, Esq. of Stockbridge.

In Virginia, at a great distance from the ocean, and westward of the Blue Ridge, is a tract of *forty thousand acres*, covered with oyster shells. Sea-mud also was found in the same region by General Lincoln.

In the neighbourhood of Payta in Peru, six hundred feet above the high-water mark, oyster shells are found in such quantities as to furnish all the lime, used by the neighbouring inhabitants, more easily than it can be obtained by raking them from the harbour below; where, nevertheless, they abound.

It is perfectly well known, that all these shells are the productions of the living fish only. To remove every suspicion, however, which may exist in any mind, that these shells may have had some other origin, it is to be observed, that among them in some places the shells of the pearl oyster have been

dug up; and in them the pearls also; which nothing but that oyster has ever produced.

It is well known to naturalists, that the *purpura* and *pholades* have a long, pointed proboscis, which serves them as a drill to pierce the shells of the living fish, on which they feed. Shells, thus pierced, are dug up in the earth; an incontestable proof, that they have heretofore contained living fish.

#### DEATH AT GREAT AGE.

At Harrison, (N. Y.) about two years ago, died Peter J. Follow, aged about 120 years. He was a native of Flinders; was at the battle of Ramillies in 1706, retained his senses to his last moments, was never known to have any sickness, and died by a natural decay of the bodily powers. His hearing and memory were remarkably good; and his eyesight so little impaired that he could see a pin on the floor at some distance. He could handle his sword very dexterously, and not long before his death would readily take off the snuff of a candle with its point. He had lived 60 years in Harrison, of which he had been supported by the town 26.

#### SINGULAR AND UNFORTUNATE DEATH OF MRS. SARAH CUMMING.

At the Patterson falls of the Passaic river, Mrs. Sarah Cumming, the amiable and beloved wife of the Rev. Hooper Cumming, of Newark, (N. J.) Mr. C. and his wife visited these falls for the purpose of viewing the wonderful works of God. As they were about leaving the spot, where they had been standing and conversing, Mr. C. turned his face a moment, and, on hearing a noise, looked back, when, to his unutterable grief, his wife was not to be seen! She had fallen from the precipice, and her lifeless body was plunged in the gulf below. Her remains were interred at Newark in the presence of thousands of weeping spectators. Mrs. C. is universally spoken of by her acquaintance, as having been one of the most excellent and pious persons of her sex. She had been married but a few weeks, and was thus suddenly removed from very desirable worldly prospects.

We have given this fatal occurrence a place in our pages, that it may prove cautionary to our readers in general; especially to such as delight in tours and rambles. To be terrified without occasion is an impeachment of fortitude, and to be avoided; but to be venturesome so as to risk the effects of a vertigo, or of a sudden dazzling of the eyes, and swimming of the head, is fool-hardiness, not fortitude; a distinction, necessary to be preserved, both in word and deed; and when most strictly adhered to, most salutary. May this never be lost sight of by our readers.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN MANUFACTURING TILES.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,

THAT the comfort of our houses depends in no inconsiderable degree on the properties of the tiles with which our roofs are covered, is a self-evident and incontrovertible proposition; we are therefore obliged to you for the information you have furnished us, on the subject of a cheap varnish, by means of which they resist the effects of the weather. But, Sir, there still remains a something necessary to the perfection of this simple article, a tile. It is well-known, for instance, that tiles are of a considerable weight, heavier than slate; and also, that unless they be placed at a proper angle from the horizontal line they do not carry the water off, as could be wished, and in this case we are forced to employ pantiles. To remedy these inconveniences, I have seen it recommended, that they should be grooved down two-thirds of their surface; which at once diminishes their weight, gives new properties to their form, hardens their surface, and thereby fits them very advantageously for receiving that finishing by a coat of varnish, which certainly contributes to improve their appearance, their durability, and their utility. By this grooving they offer throughout their surface the properties of pantiles; the water finds a course prepared for it, down which it must run without resting, and without spreading either to the right or left.

Being also lighter in themselves, and never rendered heavier by imbibing rain, or moisture, they require less valuable timber to support them, as a roof. The difference of weight in a large roof is many tons.

These grooved tiles offer another advantage, inasmuch as they allow a roof to be laid considerably flatter than with ordinary tiles; which approaches much nearer to that Doric form—so greatly desired by our architects. This difference is estimated at ten degrees; and it allows men to walk on it, safely; which in case of fire is of no small consequence.

It has been recommended to give these groovings to the tile by means of pressure, when it is about half dry; but there is no real cause for this delay and trouble; they may equally well be given in the mould at first, provided the materials the tile is made of be good, sufficiently tenacious, and equal throughout. It should seem that after having received this form, being thoroughly baked, and substantially glazed, there is nothing wanting to the perfection of the article: when placed it must stand uninjured by the weather, and afford protection to our dwellings for many, very many years.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.—WAT TYLER.

## MADAME LA BARONNE DE STAËL-HOLSTEIN AND BUONAPARTE.

It has been reported of Mme. de Staël, that when Buonaparte in 1803, exiled her forty leagues from Paris, she had the firmness to say, "You are giving me a cruel celebrity. I shall occupy a line in your history." The remark seems to be rapidly fulfilling. Since that time she has published her *Germany*, "where England and Italy are contrasted, in a manner little calculated to please those who would wish to destroy every free country," as her biographer M. Boileau,\* very properly remarked; and now we are happy to inform our readers she is safe in our own free island, and that her most interesting work, whose mysterious suppression has excited the curiosity of Europe, will shortly be published in this country. It is entitled simply *De l'Allemagne*, and contains the result of Madame de Staël's observations on the Manners, the Society, the Literature, and the Philosophy, of the Germans. An edition, consisting of 10,000 copies, was actually printed at Paris, in the year 1810; and although, in the course through the press, it was submitted to the Literary Police, the whole impression was destroyed by a sudden mandate of Buonaparte. One copy however, escaped; and from that the present edition is printing. It will contain, we understand, all the passages originally struck out by the police, and a copious new preface, developing the causes of this curious and unrepresented literary persecution. The work is otherwise peculiarly valuable from its acute and lively remarks upon a people, with whose present state of society and literature, we are little acquainted, and who have become still more interesting and rendered more important, from the part which they are now acting in the drama of European politics. Report says, it is, by far the most able work of a lady, who has already been designated, "as beyond all comparison the first female writer of the age"—and whose ideas on Literature, have been thus eloquently expressed:—

"Literature," says she, "can only derive its permanent beauties from the most delicate and refined morality. Men may devote their actions to vice; but vice can never control their judgment. Never was it in the power of any poet, however ardent his fancy or vivid his imagination, to draw forth a tragic effect from an incident which admitted the smallest tendency to an immoral principle. Opinion,

which fluctuates so much respecting the events of real life, assumes a character of constancy and decision, when it has to pronounce on the productions of the imagination. Literary criticism is not unfrequently, indeed, a sort of treatise on morality. By yielding merely to the impulse and guidance of their talents, eminent writers might discover every thing that is heroic in self-devotion, and all that is affecting in the sacrifices we make of our interests or passions. By studying the art of moving the affections, we explore the recesses and discover the secrets of virtue."

## WONDERFUL PLANT! INVIGORATES THE SOUL. ANTIDOTE TO POISONS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

We have heard much of poisonous vegetables, and especially of such prodigiously fatal trees as the *Bohon Upas*, and its family. That the powers of these deadly monsters have been greatly exaggerated, there is no doubt; yet that the vegetable juices they furnish are really capable of extinguishing human life, is no less certain, than that the serpent tribe possesses a venom of equally deleterious properties.

It is credible enough that nature furnishes antidotes to every evil the principles of which exist among her works.—We know not whether the vegetable subsequently mentioned be the direct antidote of that particular poison, the *Bohon Upas*, or whether by its peculiar properties of fortifying the soul it counteracts that, among others, generally. Might we be allowed to take strictly the appellation conferred on this plant, we should earnestly recommend the naturalization of it in Europe without delay. A plant capable of *strengthening the faculties of the soul* might be highly important in other islands besides Java.

M. Le Schénault, who accompanied Capt. Baudin in his voyage into the South Sea, after describing several poisonous plants known in the island of Java, speaks at length of a plant which has a contrary reputation, among the natives of that island. He considers it as a new species of *Andira*, a genus best known by reference to a tree growing in Brazil. The learned of Java name it *Prono djiv*, which expresses its property of *giving strength to the soul, or mind*—the *soul-strengthenener*. They consider its fruits reduced to powder, and mingled with food, as capable of preventing a great number of diseases, of giving power to the stomach, and stopping the violence of poisons.

As our countrymen are now masters of Java, the examination of this plant, and proof of its virtues and efficacy may become interesting.

\* *The Influence of Literature on Society*, by Mme. de Staël, translated by M. Boileau.

## SUGAR TREE.

It will no doubt surprise our readers, to be told that we have long had a tree growing in our shrubberies, which it is now reported, yields sugar in quality equal to that of the sugar cane, and furnishing one-fifth of the weight of its fruit in sugar; after which, the residue yields by distillation a rum of the most aromatic flavour. Our authority for this assertion is a French article which we translate for the information of our countrymen; and the comfort of our planters in the West-Indies. This discovery appears to be one of the results from the researches made in consequence of Buonaparte's attempts at substitution for 'ships, colonies, and commerce.' Who knows what may be the completion of this promising hint?

## SUGAR TREE DISCOVERED IN SPAIN, BY M. ARMESTO.

This tree has been discovered by M. Armesto, in the mountains of Navin, in the province of Orens, where it is exceedingly abundant, very productive, and the fruit of it yields a sugar equal to that of the sugar cane.

The shrub is the Madrono, *Arbutus* or Strawberry tree: (*Arbutus unedo*, Linnæi). It grows to eight or ten feet in height; its leaves are oblong oval, toothed on their edges, smooth, hard and leathery; the flowers grow in bunches at the extremity of the branches, and the fruit is red and filled with tubercles; it resembles a large strawberry. It grows spontaneously in many parts of Europe, especially in the Southern countries. Nature has scattered it with the greatest profusion in Spain, especially, the kingdom of Leon, where entire mountains are wholly covered with it.

It takes root with facility, and flowers in the middle of summer. Its leaves and general appearance are exceedingly elegant; its verdure is lively and lasting; and the brilliant colours which distinguish its fruits, when ripe, render it one of the most beautiful of ornamental shrubs. In some parts of Greece, its leaves are employed in tanning leather; which implies a strongly astringent property: they are even used medicinally and recommended in cases of diarrhea. Its wood is solid and compact, of a clear and beautiful amaranth colour; and very well adapted for ornamental articles.

The fruit furnishes at least one-fifth part of its weight of sugar; the residue gives by distillation a rum of the most delightful aroma; the husk of the fruit in a dry state is an excellent combustible, and burns without flame and without smoke; it is particu-

larly useful for the furnaces of the vat-stoves of brewers, dyers, &c. Besides this, its cinders contain a great quantity of Alkali. On the whole it may be said, that there is no part of this shrub which does not furnish something serviceable. As its leaves are green all the year round, and its fruit stands through the winter and falls in spring, it has the advantage of embellishing our plantations when most wanted; and becoming useful when other decorative vegetables are shooting forward with most vigour, and thereby exciting the greatest interest.

We confess ourselves unaware that the *Arbutus* was so highly endowed by nature; and could have been glad if M. Armesto, or his reporter, had described the mode of obtaining sugar from the fruit. The proportion is very great; and if it may be extracted by pressing the juice, in the ordinary way, boiling, &c. it may well repay attention. We commit it to the ingenuity of our countrymen, without the smallest apprehension of injuring our national revenue. It is wonderful that we have heard nothing of this before, from Spain; but that does not affect the facts of the case, or the value of the discovery, if it can be realized by fair experiment.

## EXPERIMENTS ON MILK.

The following experiments made at the Earl of Chesterfield's Dairy, Bradby-Hall Farm, in the months of May and June 1807 and 1808; have been lately distributed for the information of the members of the Surrey Agricultural Society, by the right hon. the Earl of Rothes, President.

The breeds and crosses placed in rotation according to the quantity of food they eat.—1st. Holderness.—2d. Devon and Holderness cross.—3d. Long Horn.—4th. Devon and Long Horn cross.—5th. Devonshire.—6th. Devon and Alderney cross.—7th. Alderney.

The Devon and Holderness crossed, produce a valuable stock, (very much resembling the Hereford) of a large size, hardy, kind feeders, and the meat of an excellent quality.

The Devon and Long Horn cross are not so large as the former, but very hardy, are kind feeders, and the meat of a good quality.

The Devon and Alderney cross, produce a very valuable stock, they are of a moderate size, much improved in symmetry, hardy, have a great propensity to fatten at an early age, although upon indifferent food, and the meat very rich.

The land on which the following experiments were made, is of a middling quality, a mixed soil, and well watered.



Comparative Produce of Three Milkings of the stated Breeds and Crosses.

Produce of Five Quarts of Milk, from the Milkings of the different Cows of each Breed and Cross.

| Breeds and Crosses.                 | Milk. |      | Cream. |      | Butter. | Milk. |      | Pressed Cheese Cud. | Milk. |      | Butter. | Milk. |      | Pressed Curd-Cheese. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|------|--------|------|---------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|----------------------|
|                                     | qts.  | pts. | qts.   | pts. |         | oz.   | qts. |                     | pts.  | lbs. |         | oz.   | qts. |                      |
| Holderness . . . . .                | 29    | 0    | 2      | 0    | 38½     | 29    | 0    | 8                   | 5     | 5    | 7       | 5     | 2    | 4                    |
| Long Horn . . . . .                 | 19    | 0½   | 2      | 0    | 26      | 19    | 0½   | 7                   | 3½    | 5    | 6½      | 5     | 2    | 6                    |
| Devonshire . . . . .                | 16    | 1    | 1      | 1    | 28      | 16    | 1    | 5                   | 9½    | 5    | 8½      | 5     | 2    | 9½                   |
| Alderney . . . . .                  | 19    | 0½   | 1      | 1    | 25      | 19    | 0½   | 8                   | 8½    | 5    | 9½      | 5     | 2    | 4                    |
| Devon and Holderness . . . . .      | 25    | 0    | 2      | 0½   | 33      | 25    | 0    | 8                   | 3½    | 5    | 8½      | 5     | 2    | 10                   |
| Devon and Long Horn Cross . . . . . | 28    | 0    | 1      | 2    | 29      | 28    | 0    | 9                   | 0     | 5    | 8       | 5     | 2    | 9½                   |
| Devon and Alderney Cross . . . . .  | 12    | 0    | 1      | 0½   | 21½     | 12    | 0    | 5                   | 0     | 5    | 9       | 5     | 2    | 4                    |

### THE GATHERER.

No. XL.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Dispose of other Men's Stuff.—*Wooton.*

SOULS IN PURGATORY : DEVILS IN DISTRESS, on the 2d of November.

"The memory of the departyre of al Crysten soules is established to be solemnised in the Chirche on this day, to thende that they may have generall ayde and comforte, where as they may have non speyalle. And Peter Damyens saith, that in Cecyll, in the yle of Vulcan, Saynt Odylle herd the voyces and the howlyngs of deuyles, which complayned strongly by cause that the sowles of them that were deed were taken awaye fro their hands, by almesses and by prayers. And therfor he ordeyned that the feste and remembrance of them that ben departed oute of this world, shold be made and holden in al monasteyres, the day after the feste of al holowen; the whiche thyng was approuyd after of al holy Chirche."

Among other ceremonies it was commanded that the sacrifice of the mass should be offered for the repose of departed souls, and to forward that pious object, requiems were chaunted with due solemnity in every church, in pious expectation of relief to the departed spirits. Various tenures were held by services to be performed on this day, among which may be noticed that of Congestion in Leicestershire, where Thomas Wyehard retained land *in capite* for saying, not only on this festival, but daily, five Pater-nosters and five Ave-Marias, for the souls of the King's progenitors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. In the Romish church these ceremonies are yet deemed effectual; but it is incumbent upon those who wish for intercession for the release of the souls of their departed friends, to afford some substantial proof of their ardour, by money, or other valuable consideration.

The suffering soul once released, it is understood, cannot again be doomed to suffering; and there are instances, well authenticated, where advantage has been taken of that circumstance; the Duke of Ossuna, when ambassador at Rome for the King of Spain, during the pontificate of Innocent XI. was supplicated for charity by a mendicant friar, "Put a pistole in this plate, my Lord," said the friar, "and you shall release that soul from Purgatory for which you design it." The Duke complied, and was soon assured that his charity *had been effective*. "Say you so, holy man?" replied his Grace, "then I shall take back my money for a future occasion, as you cannot, nor would you, I am confident, if you were capable, again condemn the poor soul to its former endurances."

Frederick the Great of Prussia, who, like the Duke of Ossuna, was also more conspicuous for brilliancy of talent than for attachment to the Roman faith, or indeed to any other religious establishment; desirous of recovering the revenues of one of his forests from a monastery long in their receipt, he demanded of the principal, upon what authority such sums were diverted from his own coffers, and was instantly informed that the income had been given in consideration of the engagement of the holy brotherhood daily to say masses for the repose of the soul of one of his Majesty's ancestors. "How much longer," said Frederick, with evident vexation, "will that holy work continue requisite?" "Sire," said the wary Prior, "it is not possible for me to speak of the *precise time*; but when it shall have been effected, I shall instantly dispatch a courier to inform your Majesty."

#### CONFUTED CONJECTURE OF THE EFFECT OF AN AMERICAN EMBARGO.

I have in my possession, says a writer, several bundles of calculations made in and out of Congress, all proving "that Great Britain

could not possibly hold out *six months* under the pressure of an *embargo* laid on by the United States, the *supplies* sent from which being indispensably necessary to her existence as a nation," and so forth, and so forth. What has fact said, to this?

.....  
 TEMPORA MUTANTUR : CONFUTATION OF  
 BUONAPARTE'S KIND ADDRESS TO THE  
 SPANIARDS.

"Spaniards! you have been misled by perfidious men. They have engaged you in a senseless struggle, and you have had recourse to arms. The defeat of your armies has been the work of some marches; I have entered Madrid; the rights of war would justify me in making a signal example by washing away in blood the outrages offered to me and to my nation; but I have listened to the dictates of clemency only. I shall *speedily drive* from the Peninsula that *English army* which has been sent to Spain, not for the purpose of assistance to you, but to inspire you with a false confidence and to mislead you. Should you not merit any confidence, nothing will remain for me but to treat you as *conquered provinces*, and to place my brother upon *another throne*. I shall then place the crown of Spain upon *my own head*, and cause it to be respected by the guilty; for God has given me power and inclination to surmount all obstacles."!!!!!!

.....  
 ADDITIONAL HINTS ON THE PRINCIPAL  
 TOWNS, SPANISH AND FRENCH, WITHIN  
 THE CIRCUIT OF LORD WELLINGTON'S  
 ARMY AND PARTIES. [Compare Pan-  
 orama, Vol. IV. p. 929.]

Victoria is a sweet, delicious, and pleasant town. It received that name in memory of a considerable victory there obtained over the Moors. It stands in a beautiful plain. About two leagues from Victoria, there is a very pleasant hermitage placed upon a small rising ground; a murmuring rivolet running at the bottom, and a pretty neat chapel standing near it, in which I saw Saint Christopher in a gigantic shape; having a Christ on his shoulders. The hermit was there at his devotion; I asked him (though I knew it before) the reason why he was represented in so large a shape? The hermit answered with great civility, and told me, he had his name from Christo Ferendo; for when our Saviour was young, he had an inclination to pass a river, so Saint Christopher took him on his shoulders in order to carry him over, and as the water grew deeper and deeper, so he grew higher and higher.

Bilboa must be allowed, though not very large, to be a pretty, clean, and neat town. Here, as in Amsterdam, they allow neither cart nor coach to enter; but every thing of merchandize is drawn and carried upon

sledges: and yet it is a place of no small account as to trade, and especially for iron and wool.

Pampelona is the capital city of the Spanish Navarre, supposed to have been built by Pompey. It is situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded by lofty hills. This town, whether famous or infamous, was the cause of the first institution of the order of the Jesuits: For at the siege of this place, Ignatius Loyola being only a private soldier, received a shot in his thigh, which made him incapable of following that profession any longer; upon which he set his brains to work, being a subtle man, and invented the order of the Jesuits, which has been so troublesome to the world ever since.

The road from St. Sebastian for Port Passage is all over a well paved stone causeway; almost at the end whereof, there accosted us a great number of young lasses: They were all prettily dressed, their long hair flowing in a decent manner over their shoulders, and here and there decorated with ribbons of various colours, which wantonly played on their backs with the wind. The sight surprised my fellow-travellers no less than me; and the more, as they advanced directly up to us, and seized our hands. But a little time undeceived us, and we found what they came for; and that their contest, though not so robust as our oars on the Thames, was much of the same nature; each contending who should have us for their fare. For it is here a custom of time out of mind, that none but young women should have the management and profit of that ferry. And though the ferry is over an arm of the sea, very broad, and sometimes very rough, those fair ferriers manage themselves with that dexterity, that the passage is very little dangerous, and in calm weather very pleasant. In short, we made choice of those that best pleased us; who, in a grateful return, led us down to their boat under a sort of music, which they, walking along, made with their oars, and which we all thought far from being disagreeable. Thus were we transported over to Port Passage; not undeservedly accounted the best harbour in all the Bay of Biscay.

At St. Jean de Luz, in France, we found great difference in our eating and drinking. Here they might be properly called houses of entertainment; though, generally speaking, till we came to this place, we met with very mean fare, and were poorly accommodated in the houses where we lodged.

Saint Jean de Luz is esteemed one of the greatest village towns in all France. It was in the great church of this place, that Louis XIV, according to marriage articles, took before the high altar the oath of renunciation to the crown of Spain, by which all the issue of that marriage were debarred in-

heritance, if oaths had been obligatory with pirates. The natives here are reckoned expert seamen, especially in whale fishing. Here is a fine bridge of wood; in the middle of which is a descent, by steps, into a pretty little island; where is a chapel, and a palace belonging to the bishop of Bayonne.

Here I took notice, that the sailors buoyed up their cables with hogsheds; enquiring into the reason of which, they told me, that the rocks at the bottom of the harbour were by experience found to be so very sharp, that they would otherwise cut their cables sunder.

Bayonne is a town strong by nature: yet the fortifications have been very much neglected, since the building of the citadel, on the other side the river; which not only commands the town, but the harbour too. It is a noble fabric, fair and strong, and raised on the side of a hill, wanting nothing that art could furnish to render it impregnable. Marshal Boufflers had the care of its erection; and there is a fine walk near it, from which he used to survey the workmen, which still bears his name. There are two noble bridges here, though both of wood, one over that river which runs on one side the town; the other over that which divides it in the middle. The tide runs through both with vast rapidity; notwithstanding which, ships of burden come up, and, paying for it, are often towed to the bridge, while loading or unloading.

On that side of the river where the new citadel is built, at a very little distance, lies *Pont d'Espagne*, a place mostly inhabited by Jews, who drive a great trade there, and are esteemed very rich, though, as in all other countries, mostly very rapacious.

The country round is extremely pleasant, and abounds in plenty of all provisions, especially in wild fowl. Bayonne has a name, to a proverb, celebrated all over France.

Bayonne is esteemed the third emporium of trade in all France. It was once, and remained long so, in the possession of the English; of which if history had been silent, the cathedral church had afforded evident demonstration; being in every respect of the English model, and quite different from any of their own way of building in France.

## POETRY.

### THE PLAINS OF VITTORIA.

OR, THE DEATH OF THE BRAVE.

All hail to the Heroes who gloriously sought  
On the Plains of Vittoria a grave,  
Who to Liberty's cause incessantly fought,  
And the Upright of Calix convincingly taught  
That nothing can conquer the Brave.

What are titles? what wealth but a glittering  
price,

After which we all frantically rave:

Life itself's but a meteor that flits through the  
skies;

And since 'tis decreed that all human race dies,  
What can equal the "DEATH OF THE BRAVE?"

Let us kneel round our soldiers' immortaliz'd urn,  
And this boon let each bold Briton crave:—

Oh! may I with Freedom's pure flame ever burn,  
With "WELLINGTON" fight, and victorious  
return,

Or—die the sweet "DEATH OF THE BRAVE!"

## EULOGY,

To the Memory of that distinguished Patriot and  
Philanthropist, *GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq.*

Why mourns my friend, in sorrow's deepest gloom:  
Why heaves his bosom, with such poignant grief:  
That matchless merit sinks into the tomb?

Painful to us, the change, to him, relief.

Shall worth like his, unto the grave descend,  
Without the tribute of one parting lay?

Shall Sharp! so long, of all mankind, the friend,  
Unhonour'd, leave us, for the realms of day?

No: every virtue round thy tomb shall weep,  
And Britain's sons partake a gen'ral sigh:

The sable children of the western deep,  
Shall join in sorrow, with a widow's cry.

That loss for ever, is, that holy flame,  
Which new'd thy arm, and strung thy powerful  
tongue,

Th'impeach Oppression's ever guilty name,  
And plead the freeman's rights—the captive's  
wrong.

Thy genius pierced fast the darksome night,

Where groaning Africa, despairing lay;

Her woes unthought of, met Britannia's sight:  
God said, "Let Sharp exist; and all was day."

Nor slept thy arm through many a conflict dire,  
With pallid avarice, it long maintain'd;

Till Senates witnessed the consuming fire  
Of Truth;—and Lust and Cruelty were both  
enchain'd.

Nor Slavery shall escape thy deadly blow;

To Error's reign, a loud alarm is giv'n;

Freedom's the right of every man below;  
Conviction travels like the light of heav'n.

In youth, thy mind enrich'd with Learning's  
page,  
Truth for its guide; benevolence its aim;  
Prov'd Justice to be Law; for Envy's rage,  
Could intercept from thee, the wreath of fame.  
Religion claim'd thee, for her meekest son,  
Insult'd her precepts, and her doctrines pure,  
Though affluent, taught thee ev'ry vice to shun,  
Thy wealth not self-bestowed, but on the poor.  
What num'rous blessings the distress'd have giv'n;  
What human woes have been assuag'd by thee:  
A recompense awaits thy soul in heav'n;  
As shines thy crown to all eternity!  
Ye! whom the world calls great, mark well his  
end;  
Heroes or Statesmen! can your deeds compare,  
With Sharp! so long, of all mankind, the friend;  
Or, can you hope a bliss like his to share?  
A bliss like his, you'll share, if faithful found,  
Nobly pursuing the high road he trod;  
Elijah's mantle never reach'd the ground,  
Caught by Elisha, from Elijah's God.  
Meek, venerable Sage! a long farewell!  
Some monumental stone, thy deeds may bear,  
There pensive genius shall delight to dwell,  
And mingle with thy honour'd dust, a tear.

## LINES

COMPOSED IN A SOLITARY WALK ALONG THE  
SHORE.

How still the scene! how fitted to allay  
The care-born fancies of the busy day;  
The evening sun in peaceful state declines,  
And o'er the placid prospect mildly shines;  
Now in the wave to dip his front he seems,  
The wave, with broader light, reflects his beams;  
Sinking at length, he takes his last adieu,  
The clouds still skirted with his golden hue,  
With him the warbling tribes to rest are gone,  
Their joyous day complete, their vespers done.  
Steady the vessels with the current glide,  
And all is hush'd; save that the coming tide,  
In hollow murmurs tells its even flow,  
And plashes near me, regular and slow;  
Sooth'd with the scene, by soft degrees I feel  
The gentle influence o'er my senses steal,  
All every anxious feeling is repress'd,  
And all within, as all without, is rest.

S. H. B.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED  
BETWEEN MARCH 1, AND JUNE 1, 1813.

John White, Princess-street, Soho, for his  
machine for cooking without wood or coal.  
March 3, 1812.

James Thomson, Primrose Hill, near  
Clithero, Lancaster, calico-printer, for his  
method of producing patterns on cloth pre-  
viously dyed Turkey red, and made of cotton,  
or linen, or both. March 3, 1813.

Alexis Delahante, Great Marlborough-  
street, for a communication made to him by a  
learned foreigner residing abroad, of a method  
for the production of a green colour, and the  
application thereof to various purposes. March  
3, 1812.

Richard Green, Lisle-street, Leicester-  
square, Middlesex, saddlers' ironmonger, for  
his stirrup with a spring in the eye, and a  
spring bottom, for the safety of persons riding  
on horseback, and to prevent their being  
dragged in the stirrup. March 3, 1813.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, commonly called  
Lord Cochrane, for his method or methods  
of more completely lighting cities, towns,  
and villages. March 3, 1813.

Frederick Hauck, High Holborn, Middle-  
sex, musical instrument-maker, for his im-  
provements in musical instruments. March  
3, 1813.

Joshua Stopford, Belford, Northumberland,  
clerk, for a mangle, called The complete fa-  
mily accommodation mangle. March 3, 1813.

William Mitchell, surgeon, late in Ayr,  
now in Edinburgh, for his important discov-  
ery in the manufacture of soap. March 3,  
1813.

Benjamin Merriman Combes, Fleet-street,  
London, ironmonger, for his improved ap-  
paratus for the cooking or dressing of victuals,  
and lessening the consumption of fuel. March  
9, 1813.

George Duncan, Liverpool, Lancaster,  
rope-maker, for his several improvements in  
the different stages of rope-making, and in  
machinery adapted for such improvements.  
March 13, 1813.

Sigismund Rentzsch, George-street, St.  
James's-square, Middlesex, watch-maker, for  
his hydrostatic or pneumatical chronometer.  
March 13, 1813.

Robinson Kisto, Woolwich, Kent, gentle-  
man, for his double coued revolving axle for  
carriages. March 13, 1813.

Benford Deacon, Cross-street, Islington,  
Middlesex, gentleman, for his improved  
method of applying air for domestic and ma-  
nufacturing purposes, and of employing im-



proved fireplaces and buicks. March 13, 1813.

William Hedley, Wylam, Northumberland, coal-viewer, for his mechanical means of conveying carriages laden with coals, &c. March 13, 1813.

Richard Edwards, of Budock, Cornwall, M. D.; and William Williams, of Penryn, in the same county, surgeon, for their process for extracting arsenic from the ores or other substances, in a purer state than it is at present procured. March 15, 1813.

George Dodd, South Villa, Wandsworth, Surrey, engineer, for his improvements in umbrellas, which render the same more portable. March 16, 1813.

William Robert Wale King, Union-court, Holborn Hill, tin-plate-worker, for improvements in the application of heat to the purposes of boiling water, and other fluids, and of the apparatus for the same. March 23, 1813.

Colonel William Congreve, Cecil-street, Strand, for his mode of constructing the locks and sluices of canals, basins, or docks; and for transporting of floating bodies from one level to another. March 23, 1813.

Thomas Brunton, Cooper's-row, Crutched Friars, merchant, for improvements in making or manufacturing of ships' anchors and windlasses, and chain cables or moorings. March 26, 1813.

John Hughes, Poplar, Middlesex, excavator, for his improved method or apparatus for raising gravel or earth from the bottom of rivers and pits, and for screening and delivering the same. March 27, 1813.

John Heathcoat, Loughborough, Leicester, lace manufacturer, for improvements on, and additions to, a machine for the making or manufacturing of bobbin lace, or lace nearly resembling foreign lace, for which he obtained a patent dated 29th day of March, 1809. March 29, 1813.

David Thomas, of the parish of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, brightsmith, and ivory black manufacturer, for his method of burning animal bones for the purpose of extracting the greasy or fat property therefrom, and likewise for extracting the spirituous quality therefrom, and for reducing the remaining or dry parts of bones into a substance sufficiently prepared for being ground into ivory black; all which objects are obtained by one process only; namely, burning by fire. March 30, 1813.

Robert Hall, and Samuel Hall, Basford, Nottingham, bleachers and cotton spinners, for their machine for the dressing, getting up, or finishing, frame-work knitted goods manu-

factured from the stocking frame: March 30, 1813.

Joseph Egg, Charing Cross, Middlesex, for his method of applying or improving locks. March 30, 1813.

John Bennett, of St. Michael, Bristol, cabinet-maker, for his metal dove-tail joint applicable to portable and other furniture, and any kind of frame-work requiring strength and durability. April 17, 1813.

James Timmins, Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer of sashes and hothouse lights with metal bars, for his improved method of making and erecting hothouses, pine pits, cucumber lights, sashes and church windows. April 7, 1813.

Robert Lewis, Birmingham, brass-founder, for his method of making of brass (or of any other metal of which the component parts are copper and zinc) chimney-pieces, or chimney-piece frames. April 13, 1813.

Charles Plinth, Temple-street, London, gentleman, communicated by certain foreigners, various improvements in the construction of a vessel, machine, cylinder, reservoir, or fountain (which he denominates "The Regency portable Fountain,") used in the manufacture of water simply impregnated with fixed air or carbonic acid, and of artificial mineral and soda waters. April 6, 1813.

John Rangeley, Oakwell Hall, near Leeds, York, gentleman, for his method of constructing and working engines or machines for lifting or raising weights, turning of machinery of all descriptions, drawing carriages on railways, &c. April 13, 1813.

Robert Champion, Whitby, York, merchant, for his improved method of making and manufacturing double canvass and sail-cloth with hemp and flax, or either of them, without any starch whatever. April 13, 1813.

Charles Augustin Busby, New Millman-street, Middlesex, architect, for his methods of constructing locks of canals, docks, and navigations, by which the loss of water now lost when vessels of any description pass locks, will be prevented. April 14, 1813.

Richard Coupland, and Frederic Coupland, both of Leeds, York, manufacturers, for their manufacture of shawls, cords, Brunswicks, ribbed and plain kerseymeres, and milled cloths, from mixture of animal and vegetable wool, prepared and spun into yarn without oil. April 26, 1813.

Joseph Hamilton, Dublin, gentleman, for his improvements on, or additions to, machines for making bricks, tiles, and earthenware. April 1813.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA, BRITISH.

*Naval Power.*—Montreal, May 8.—We understand that the ship *Sir George Prevost* was launched at Kingston on the 29th ult.—She is said to be a remarkably fine vessel, and of equal force to a frigate of 38 guns.

The following is a correct list of the American navy on the lakes, exclusive of three or four small craft which serve as store-ships, but are not named:—(Enemies' ships.)

Ship Madison, 28 guns; brig Oneida, 18; schooner Hamilton, 9; Governor Tompkins, 6; Conquest, 3; Growler, 5; Pert, 3; Fair American, 4; Julia, 2; Ontario, 1; Scourge, 8; Elizabeth, 2; and Lady of the Lake, 3.

## AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*The late Captain Lawrence.*—The Bristol Mirror says, "We understand from very good authority, that the late Captain Lawrence, of the American frigate Chesapeake, was a native of Bristol, and educated at Colston's Charity School, in that city. He had a younger brother, and both were for some time in the Navy; but being disappointed in their hopes of promotion, they went to America, where they shortly obtained the command of gun-boats, from which Captain Lawrence was transferred to the *Hornet*, and afterwards to the *Chesapeake*;" in which ship he was slain in action.

*Aquatic Monster.*—The following affidavit, which has appeared in the American papers, contains in its statement somewhat of the marvellous, though the monster, which it describes, by no means equals the Norwegian Kraken:—

It must rest on the credit of the American seamen. At the same time it is but fair to acknowledge that as the reports of the immense sea serpent, though formerly obscure and almost incredible, have been lately verified, so the stories of the Kraken may prove to have been founded in truth, and that also may be verified, to the satisfaction of naturalists;—why not also still larger creatures?

"G. Bailey, late master of the ship *Amsterdam*-packet, Wm. R. Handy, late master of the ship *Lydia*, and Adam Knox, late master of the schooner *Augusta*, all belonging to New York, have deposed before me, Wm. Bleeker, Notary Public, that they were passengers on board the ship *Niagara*, which arrived at New York from Lisbon, on the 26th April; that on the 8th April, being in lat. 43. 49 long. 48. at meridian, saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distant

six or eight miles, which they supposed to be the hull of a large ship, bottom upwards—when within gun-shot of it, discovered that it had motion, and, on a nearer approach, found it to be a fish, apparently two hundred feet in length, about thirty broad, and from 17 to 18 feet in the centre: its back appeared covered with a shell, formed similar to the planks of a clinker-built vessel; near the head, on the right side, was a large hole or archway, covered occasionally with a fin, which was at times eight or ten feet out of water: these deponees intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but were deterred by perceiving that the monster was moving, and that he occasioned a great rippling and current in the sea, which would, had it approached much nearer, have endangered the boat and the vessel. At one time they approached within thirty yards of it."

*Plenipotentiaries.*—Messrs. Gallatin, Bayard, and Todd, the American Plenipotentiaries, arrived at Gottenburg June 21, in the cartel *Neptune*; and proceeded in the same ship to the nearest port in the Baltic, on their way to the Russian head-quarters.

## DENMARK.

*Statistics.*—It is stated in a journal published at Copenhagen, that the population of Norway, according to the census of 1801, amounted to 910,074 souls. Bergen, the chief commercial town, has 18,000 inhabitants, but Christiania, the capital, only 9,000.

*Loss to learning: destruction by fire.*—A fire broke out last month at Soroe, in the Danish territory;—it destroyed the building in which the academy assembled, a library, consisting of 12,000 volumes, and all the mathematical and astronomical instruments: besides 22 houses.—The church was the only building that escaped.

## FRANCE.

*Prisoners released from France, their report.*—Several fishermen belonging to Harwich have lately been released from prison in France, some of whom have been prisoners from two to three years. They were marched from Valenciennes to Morlaix, a distance of between five and six hundred miles; during which they remarked, that not a young man was to be seen, and that the land was cultivated by the women and old men. The French are very much dissatisfied with the Usurper.

*Generosity in an enemy.*—A few weeks ago, a mackerel boat belonging to Dover, the property of an industrious fisherman of the name of Hill, while fishing on the French coast, in consequence of some unforeseen accident lost all the nets, and of course returned home without them. About a fortnight since, another boat from Dover being out also

fishing near the French shore, fell in with a French fishing boat belonging to Calais, the crew of which informed our people that they had picked up a complete set of English nets, and if they could find out the owner of them, requested they would inform him, that if he came into Calais Roads they would be returned to him. In consequence of this, Hill proceeded in his boat with his crew for Calais, on Monday se'nright, and came to anchor in the Road next day. A boat soon after came off from the shore and desired him to proceed to Gravelines, where on his arrival the nets were restored to him in perfect order, and without any expence attending the recovery of them.

**Death.**—M. Barbon Champoux, whose name is so well known to literary men and book collectors, by the fine collection of Latin Authors he printed, and his editions *ad usum delphini*, died 7th May, in the neighbourhood of Paris, aged 98 years.

#### IMPERIAL DECREE.

**Coriscan vanity at its height.**—In our Imperial Camp of Klem-Baschowitz, upon the Field of Battle at Wurichen, the 22d of May, 1813, at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.—We have decreed, and do decree as follows:—A monument shall be erected upon Mount Cenis. Upon the front of this monument, which will look towards Paris, shall be inscribed the names of all our Cantons of Departments on this side the Alps. Upon the front, looking towards Milan, shall be engraved the names of all our cantons or departments beyond the Alps, and of our kingdom of Italy.

On the most conspicuous part of the monument shall be engraved the following inscription:—

"The Emperor Napoleon, upon the field of battle of Wurichen, ordered the erection of this monument, as a proof of his gratitude to his people of France and Italy; and to transmit to the most distant posterity, the remembrance of that celebrated epoch, when, in three months, 1,200,000 men ran to arms, to insure the integrity of the empire and of his allies."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Secretary of State, Count DARU.

[Here follows another Decree from the Empress Queen and Regent, ordering the foregoing one to be carried into execution next spring, and appropriating the sum of 25,000,000 francs for that purpose!!]

#### GERMANY.

**French fraternity at Hamburg: Requisitions: Sequestrations.**—June 15:—

"As hardly any payment was made towards the forced contribution, of which the

first term expired yesterday, this day at one o'clock a considerable number of the most wealthy citizens were invited to meet at the Grand Hall, in the Orphan House, in the Admiralty-street. Their summons was for an immediate attendance; and the better to ensure obedience, each individual was accompanied by a *gens-d'armes*. Monsieur le Prefet, Baron De Breteuil declared that the Prince of Eckmull had assembled them to invite them to the payment of the first instalment due, being eight million francs. The merchants represented the impossibility of complying with the demand; they were told it was then the order of the Prince, that a certain number of them should be detained and sent as hostages to Haaburg, until the first eight millions were paid; and without further remonstrance, the following gentlemen were sent thither, escorted by *gens-d'armes*, in open boats, without being allowed the indulgence of a farewell to their families."

George Wortmann; L. E. Seyler, partner of Gessler; C. D. Benecke, Heckscher; Herzt, partner of Heckscher; Von Heille, D. Heriz; I. G. Strinzung; J. M. Schults; N. B. Lube, sen.; D. B. Piele; Freinz Doormann; Moy; L. Westphalen; Dr. Fischer, banker; Meyer his son in law; N. D. Kruger; N. W. Hellmann; C. F. Heymann; L. G. Von Bergen, M. Von Heiningen; Ackermann; Reimann; I. P. Scherfar; Henriksen; L. J. Weillach; P. I. Peterson; B. and H. Roosen, juniors, represented by their clerk, Hantzen; S. E. Delbeion; Hergewein.

**Imperial Decree.**—Head-quarters, at Dresden, June 18, 1813.—Napoleon, Emperor of the French.

We have decreed as follows:—

Art I.—There shall be formed a List of Absentees in the 23d Military Division.—(Hamburg.)

The list shall comprehend—

1. All individuals, exercising public functions, who absented themselves from the country, at the moment of the re-entry of the French army.

2. The Senators of Hamburg and Lubeck who resumed their functions after the evacuation of the French army.

3. All proprietors who shall have absented themselves since the 1st of March, and shall not have returned within 15 days after the publication of the present decree.

4. All individuals who have accepted the rank of officer in levies for the enemy;—all individuals who served in the Hanseatic Legion, or have taken part in the magistracies created by the enemy.

5. All individuals known to have formed part of the armed assemblages, and to have excited the people to revolt.

6. All individuals known to be in the sep-

vices of England, whether civil or military, of Russia and Prussia.

7. All individuals who left their homes since the 1st of March of this year, and who shall not have returned within 15 days after the publication of the present decree.

Sequestration shall be immediately placed on the property, moveable and real, of all the individuals entered on the list of absentees; on the debts which are due to them, and on the property which they may inherit.

*Office of General Police, June 30.*—Such of the inhabitants of Hamburgh as choose to reside in the country, are informed that a declaration to that effect must be delivered in to the Director of the General Police at his office.

Such declaration must contain—

1. The name and surname of the father of the family, or householder, his age and occupation.

2. The name, surname, age, and occupation of each of his children, connections or friends resident with him.

3. The name, surname, age, and birth-place of each of his domestics.

The situation of the country-house, as well as the time during which he means to continue there, must also be set forth.

The want of such declaration as above described may produce an inscription on the list of absentees, with confiscation of the whole of their property.

#### INDIES, EAST.

*Rodriguez Island.*—The India Government has wholly abandoned the island of Rodriguez, near the Isle of Bourbon, and withdrawn the establishment from thence. Only a few French families and negroes remained there in June, 1812.

•• Compare Panorama, Vol. viii. pp. 755. 948.

#### INDIES, WEST.

*Salubrity.*—The following representation is so favourable to the attention of our commanders in choosing posts for their troops, and to the medical men of the army for their judicious mode of treating the diseases of hot climates that it well deserves insertion in our pages. Our authority for it is one of our daily journals. It may also be observed, that the islands being all reduced under British power, there are no operations in the field now carrying on; nor any such exposure as they require to the vicissitudes and unwholesomeness of the climate.

The general state of the West Indies with respect to the health of Europeans, appears to be gradually improving, and during the last two years has been greatly superior to what it

has ever been known to be in former times. This may be principally owing to a better mode of treating, and a more perfect knowledge of, those diseases which have been usually the cause of mortality. As a proof that the mortality has very much diminished among the troops, it is ascertained, that from the 1st of January, 1812, to the 1st of January, 1813, fewer men have died than have ever been known, in the same period of time, since returns have been kept. Fever and dysentery, which have always been the scourge of those countries, and which, by their frequency, and the multitude of their victims, have astonished and bewildered medical men, have lately been studied with more attention, and treated with more care. Several regiments in the West Indies are in as good order with respect to health, discipline, and activity, and as fit to take the field as any in England. The 90th regiment is above a thousand strong; the Royal York Rangers, twelve hundred; and the 63d regiment at present quartered in Martinique, on the heights of Fort Dessaix, is 890 strong. This last-mentioned regiment has fewer sick, and has lost fewer men during the last twelve months, than it would probably have done had it been serving in Europe.

*West-Indian Whale.*—A whale, 32 feet 6 inches in length, and 17 feet 9 inches in diameter, was killed and brought on shore at Maycock's Bay, Barbadoes, on the 10th of April, being the first fish of the kind ever seen near the island.

*New Luxury: Commercial Speculation.*—*Ice.*—A quantity of ice (supposed to have been exported from Glasgow) was offered for sale last month, at Kingston, Jamaica, at the low prices of 15d. and 18d. per pound, in order, as the advertisement expressed, "that it might be introduced into general use, and every class of society be enabled to purchase it."

*Volcano.*—The St. Vincent Papers, of April state, on the subject of the volcano in that island, that the ridge which separates the old from the new crater is wearing fast away; so that in a short time it is expected the two craters will be united, forming the largest aperture for the escape of volcanic fire in the world.

#### ITALY.

*Valuable Discovery in the Fine Arts: Frescos removed.*—A lady at Parma, named Mad. Barret, has, it is said, discovered a very ingenious process for taking off paintings in fresco on walls, and transferring them to canvas. The only method before known, was to cut the painting from the wall by an operation, which took considerable time and expence, and besides did not always succeed; but the new process does no injury to the wall, as it is by the brush alone that the paintings are detached, and removed to the canvas in the



manner of a coating. Madame Barret has already made at Rome several very successful trials of her process, which may save from destruction some of the finest paintings of the early Italian masters.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Church Plate, in requisition.*—The Prussian Government has ordered a return to be made of all consecrated gold or silver vases, used in the churches of Berlin; in order, if circumstances should render it necessary, to melt them down, and appropriate the value towards defraying the expenses of the war. It is proposed, if these vases should be taken for the public service, to replace them with Prussian porcelain, the manufacture of which has been ruined by the introduction of French porcelain.

*Tyrolese Corps against French: motives of vengeance.*—A corps has recently been formed in Berlin from among the natives of the Tyrol who had taken refuge in that capital, on the annexation of their country to Bavaria, and the Kingdom of Italy. Their number amounts to 1800 men. Their leader is Jacob Riedel, who distinguished himself as an active partisan under the patriotic Hofer. Kotzebue, in the Journal published under his direction in Berlin, speaks in warm terms of the zeal and talents of Riedel, who is distinguished as much by his attachment to the house of Austria, as by his hatred to the French ruler. The injuries sustained by him are of no ordinary magnitude; his wife, his son, his daughter, and a brother, (adjutant to Hofer) having been butchered by the French during the campaign against Austria, and the whole of his property confiscated. The corps has been attached to the army under General Von Bulow, and has on three occasions distinguished itself in a manner which entitled it to receive the acknowledgements of the Prussian General.

*Spanish Emigrants liberated.*—A number of Spanish emigrants have lately arrived at Portsmouth from Memel, and will soon have the satisfaction of revisiting their native soil.

#### RUSSIA.

*Funeral of Field Marshal Kutusoff.*—St. Petersburg, June 12—Yesterday, at about seven o'clock in the evening, the body of Prince Kutusow Smolensko arrived at the place intended and appointed by his Imperial Majesty for its sepulture in the church of Notre Dame of Casan. The procession left the convent of St. Sergius, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The burgher corps of St. Petersburg arrived at three o'clock at the limits of the city, near to the river Tarakanowka, to receive the venerable remains of which the capital was to be the dépôt. The nobles and clergy, accompanied by the Metropolitan and

the great civil and military authorities followed on foot. The capital had not for a long time beheld so imposing a sight as the funeral procession, which was the finest triumphal march, and worthy of the hero of the nation. The people drew the funeral car to the church door. The coffin was placed in a vault under the dome. It was covered by the trophies of the French eagles and colours, accompanied by the Turkish trophies. A genius, with a laurel crown in his hand, hovered in the air over the hero's corpse. The people went there to render their last homages to the man of their affections. The offices for the dead and interment of the corps will take place to-morrow (Friday.) The tomb is prepared under the picture which represents the deliverance of Moscow.

#### SICILY.

*Egyptian Horses.*—It is said, that upwards of 1000 re-mount horses for the cavalry have lately been imported into Sicily from Egypt, in consequence of that mode of procuring them being found less expensive than if they were brought from this country.

#### SOUTH SEAS.

*New Islands.*—The French navigator, Peyrouse, describes in his voyage, a reef of shoal banks, a few degrees north of Owhyhee, where he suggested that a pearl fishery might be established to advantage; and he states that the French frigates sailed over them. Some commercial persons, in consequence, lately engaged divers, and visited the spot; but were astonished to find, not only that no vessel can now sail over these banks, but that, though of large extent, they afford but two or three feet water, and in many places exhibit verdant spots above water. This change has been ascribed solely to the unremitting labours of polype and coral insects; and confirms the hypothesis, that many other of the groupes of islands in this wide ocean derive their original from similar causes.

[Our readers will see this particular illustrated in our first volume, p. 813, by an extract from Barrow's Voyage to Cochín China, in which the same cause is alledged for the appearance of the whole group of the Thousand Islands. But the rapidity of the progress, if estimated from this account of La Peyrouse is astonishing.

Such shoal banks are very dangerous to shipping; which must trust to their charts in those distant regions. They might be true when laid down, though fatally false for the time being.]

#### SPAIN.

*Liberty of the Press. Libel?*—A Gibraltar paper mentions, that one of the Spanish papers having inserted a supposed libel on Lord Wellington, the same was referred to

the Provincial Board of Censure by the Regency. The following answer was given:—**Most Excellent Sir,**—The Board of Censure of this province received in due time your Excellency's official communication of the 8th inst. with a copy of the 2d Number of the newspaper, called *El Espanol Libre*, which, by the Regency's order, your Excellency sent them for their opinion thereon; and, having examined that paper with the serious attention required by the delicacy of the subject, and bearing in mind, that by the 1st, 4th, and 13th articles of the law relative to the liberty of the press, all bodies and private individuals, of whatever condition or rank they be, are at full liberty to write, print, and publish their political ideas, only enacting, that the punishment awarded by the law shall be inflicted upon the authors of defamatory libels, or writings calumnious, sabbversive of the fundamental laws of the monarchy, licentious and contrary to public decorum and manners, or such as contain personal abuse—none of which faults can be imputed to the paper referred to them,—they deem it their duty, as protectors of the liberty of the press, to declare, as they do declare, the same free from legal censure, justice so requiring.

May God, &c.

(Signed) JOSE RICE OSORIO, President.  
JOSE MARIA YANGUAS Y SORIA, Sec.  
Cadiz, May 14, 1813.

TO H. E. DON PEDRO LABRADOR.

#### TURKEY.

**Black Sea: Commerce.** *Malta, April 30*—By letters from Smyrna we are informed, that the Porte had yielded to the solicitations of the Russian minister, to permit the navigation of the Black Sea, upon condition, that one half of the cargoes of grain shall be delivered in Constantinople, and the remainder be exported to the Mediterranean.

**Triumph: Holy City recovered.** *Ismael Bey.*—The youngest son of the Governor of Egypt, made his triumphal entry into Constantinople on the 2d of May, to present the Grand Seigneur with the keys of the city of Mecca, and of the holy temple of the Kaaba. The Sultan received him, surrounded by the great officers of state. To celebrate this event the batteries of the port and city fired three times every day for one week.

**Enterprise: Commerce intended.**—Since the Pacha's troops have taken Mocha and Gedda, he had been making arrangements for opening a direct trade to India from Suez. From the abilities and enterprising spirit of this man, he appears to be capable of rendering much service to Egypt; but it is probable that, like all his able predecessors, he will become the victim of Ottoman jealousy.

VOL. XIV. [*Lit. Pan. August, 1813.*]

#### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

**The King.**—The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:—

“ Windsor Castle, July 3.

“ His Majesty has, in general, passed the last month in tranquillity and comfort.”

**Military Rank and Emoluments.**—The Marquis of Wellington, with his elevation of military rank, as Field Marshal over all the generals in the British service, will, most deservedly, acquire considerably additional emolument: his pay now becomes double that of a general, amounting to £20. per day, which the regular contingencies of the service will increase nearly as much more.

The following is a statement of the forces of the combined army under Lord Wellington:—British infantry 41,000, cavalry 6,000, Portuguese cavalry and infantry 33,000.—Total 79,000.—The whole of the Spaniards, in co-operation with the above force, is computed at 80,000; they are well armed and equipped, but indifferently officered.—Castanos is with Lord Wellington. Excellent field and battering trains accompany the army.

**Increased Pay.**—Serjeant-majors of foot are in future to receive 3s. per day; the pay of the serjeant of each company, likewise increased to 2s. 4d. per day, to be called “Colour Serjeant,” and wear an honorary badge. This is to stimulate and reward non-commissioned officers not engaged for limited service.

**The good effects of the victory of Vittoria,** were immediately felt in the city of Norwich, as several manufacturers received large orders for broad bombazines, which are made for the Spanish market, and which were ordered on the idea of the whole of the Peninsula being now open to our trade.

**Illuminations.**—The illuminations in the metropolis on Monday and Tuesday nights, May 5 and 6, in honour of the glorious victory of Vittoria, were extremely splendid and general. Many of them were well worth recording: we shall notice the principal.

**Carlton House.**—The pillars in front hung in festoons of white lamps, a bead of lamps under the top cornice, two rows in the middle and one row on the top of the pillars; over each gate a pile of shot in variegated lamps; in the centre a brilliant star, with *Marquis Wellington and Victory.*

**The Ordnance.**—In front of the main office a large brilliant star, with drops on each side, a row of variegated lamps and laurels at each end. The entrance gates, two pediments, with variegated lamps.

**Admiralty.**—A beautiful crown, star, and F.

anchor, with the word *Vittoria*, at the two angles; a star over each pediment G. P. R.—W. F. M. under a line of variegated lamps.

*Mansion House*.—A bust of the Marquis of Wellington placed in the front between the middle columns, in a black recess, surrounded with three circles of small lamps, a large W. enclosed within a circle of brilliant lamps over the head, and between the other columns, on each side, G. R. embellished with sprigs of laurel.

*East India House*.—Between each of the six massy columns that support the front, was a device three feet wide, and high in proportion. In the centre a W. encircled with a wreath of laurel, knotted at bottom, G. on one side and R. on the other; a very brilliant star on each side.

*Excise Office, Broad-Street*.—Round the grand portico an arch of brilliant lamps, and across the portico, and along the front, the word *Vittoria*, in very large letters; over this, along the base of the building, a chain of small lamps, and between the 2d and third floor windows "*Glorious Victory in Spain*," in very large letters, extending the whole length of the front.

The front of *Somerset-place*, in the Strand, was most brilliantly and tastefully illuminated. The three arched entrances, with five arched windows on each side to correspond, bordered and hung round with lamps, with a double festoon of small lamps between each window, had a very beautiful effect; along the base over the arches ran a double row of small lamps, which extended the whole length. On the centre window, over the middle entrance, a most beautiful anchor and cable of variegated lamps, on a gold ground; this was surmounted with a crown of great brilliancy, each of the nine windows on the first floor was bordered with festoons of small lamps, the ten pillars that stand over the base of the first story, were fluted with beads of small lamps. On front of the 2d floor was a Crown, having G. R. on the right, and G. P. R. on the left; on the right of his Majesty's initials the word *Wellington*, in large letters; on the left of the Prince Regent's initials the word *Vittoria*.—Over his Majesty's initials appeared a large radiant star, the points encircled in a wheel of a double row of lamps, contrasted shades, as were the radii of the star. On the Regent's initials a similar star. From the ground to the top, at each end of the building, was a chain of lamps, and along the base, over the second floor was a range of small lamps, making the whole uniform. The number of lamps was about 20,000, and the whole formed a most magnificent spectacle.

It was, in fact, one vast blaze of light. It attracted great crowds of spectators; and was

considered as the most splendid exhibition of the occasion.

The Marchioness of Wellington, Harley-street.—*The Brave Companions of Wellington*, with two branches of laurel, in variegated lamps.—The simplicity and delicacy of allusion in this motto was strongly felt by the public: the populace obliged all who passed the house to take off their hats, in token of obeisance.

The Spanish Ambassador's, Grafton-street, was superbly illuminated; all the windows of the three fronts of the house were hung round with variegated lamps. Over the door a beautiful transparency of the Marquis Wellington, with three flags; over his head that of England, on his right hand that of Spain, and on his left that of Portugal, with the words, *the Spanish Nation*, in variegated lamps.

The Spanish Consul's, in Salisbury-street, in the Strand, was among the most brilliant. There each window of three panes, was bordered with brilliant lamps, and ornamental festoons of lamps at the top of the upper windows. On the centre window of the first floor a transparency, with the word *Victory*, June, 21, 1813. A crown, star, and other devices.

*Parker and Perry's Glass Warehouse, Fleet-Street*.—A Grecian Temple, supported by four Ionic columns, with the Prince's crest on the centre, and M. W. within the building, composed of illuminated lamps, and forming an entire structure of light, with the exception of the word "*Vittoria*," with a large transparency on the entablature.

*Comparative statement of the quantity of Porter brewed by the twelve principal Brewers, shewing the decrease on this year's brewing:—*

|                         | 1812.    | 1813.    | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
|                         | Barrels. | Barrels. | Barrels.  |
| Barchby                 | 279,259  | 257,295  | 12,994    |
| Meux                    | 189,993  | 165,153  | 24,839    |
| Hanbury                 | 150,162  | 140,114  | 10,018    |
| Whitbread and Martineau | 116,594  | 135,892  | 10,792    |
| Calvert                 | 10,8212  | 109,093  | 8,119     |
| Combe                   | 109,824  | 97,035   | 3,789     |
| H. Meux                 | 102,493  | 82,012   | 20,481    |
| Goodwyn                 | 81,022   | 71,467   | 9,555     |
| Elliott                 | 58,034   | 49,269   | 8,765     |
| Cocks                   | 51,279   | 45,500   | 5,779     |
| Taylor                  | 50,210   | 41,850   | 8,360     |
| Clowes                  | 31,010   | 29,844   | 4,166     |

Statement of the number of barrels of Ale brewed by the eight principal Ale Brewers in the London District, from the 5th of July, 1812, to the 5th of July, 1813:—

|                                    | Barrels. |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Stretton, Broad-st. Golden-square, | 20,016   |
| Charington and Co. Mile-end,       | 18,729   |
| Wyatt, Rortpool-lane,              | 13,128   |

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| Goding and Co. Knightsbridge, ..... | 10,640 |
| Hale and Co. Redcross-street, ..... | 8,203  |
| Thorpe and Co. Clerkenwell, .....   | 6,301  |
| Webb and Co. St. Giles's, .....     | 4,881  |
| Davies, Lambeth, ..                 | 2,911  |

*Provisions.*—The following is an accurate statement of the price of the necessities of life in London, in 1760 and 1813:—

|                         | 1760.    | 1813.   |
|-------------------------|----------|---------|
| Wheat, per quarter      | £2 0 0 — | £6 10 0 |
| Malt .....              | 1 8 0 —  | 4 12 0  |
| Flour per bushel .....  | 0 5 10 — | 1 2 6   |
| Bread, per gallon ..... | 0 9 8 —  | 0 1 6½  |
| Pork, per lb. ....      | 0 0 4 —  | 0 1 1   |
| Butcher's Meat .....    | 0 0 4 —  | 0 4 0   |
| Cheese, per lb. ....    | 0 0 4 —  | 0 1 1   |
| Butter .....            | 0 0 6 —  | 0 1 10  |
| Sugar .....             | 0 0 3 —  | 0 1 1   |
| Pair of Shoes .....     | 0 5 0 —  | 0 12 0  |
| Soap & Candles per lb.  | 0 6 0 —  | 0 1 1½  |

*Additional Duties on Game Licences.*—By a late Act the certificates for killing game are made liable to additional duties; all of one guinea are increased to 11. 5s. and all of three guineas to 31. 13s. 6d. There is also an addition to the duties on dogs; greyhounds will now be 20s. annually; spaniels, pointers, &c. 2s. 6d. in addition to the former duty; and on other dogs 1s. additional; 40s. are also added to the composition for a pack of hounds.

*Post Office.*—It appears, from documents before the House of Commons, that the net revenue of the General Post Office, including packet expenses, for last year, amounted to 1,414,224l. 0s. 7d. In 1785, it did not exceed 159,000l.

*Turnpike Tolls.*—An Act has passed the Legislature this Session, repealing certain provisions of an Act of last Session, by which waggons and carts laden with manure, were rendered liable to regulations of weights, and payment of Tolls, in case of the empty waggons going and returning within the twenty-four hours. This was found injurious to agriculture, as lime and dung will vary in weight so much as to render it almost incalculable, and the distances travelled for lime are such, as in many cases, to make a return in twenty-four hours impracticable.

*Stock Sale.*—The Sale of the Devonshire cattle, belonging to the late Mr. M. Hill, of Waterden, Norfolk, was most numerously attended.—The whole stock, it is understood (66 head) fetched £1,990.—One cow and her calf, a week old, sold for 92 guineas—the former was bought by Mr. Jary at 42 guineas, and the bull calf by Mr. Coke, at 50 guineas.—Mr. Upcher gave 68 guineas for a cow.

*Adventures of a Picture.* *George I.*—A curious circumstance, of some interest to amateurs in the fine arts, occurred lately at Holbeach. Among a parcel of old goods exposed for sale, there was a painting to which so little value was attached at the time

that it was disposed of to a poor man for *den-pence*, and afterwards sold by him to Mr. Camack of the same place, who seems to have been better able to appreciate the value of his acquisition, for 5s. It turns out, we are informed, that this relic of pictorial skill is a representation, in good style, of George the First. It was not before known, that he had sat for his portrait, as this would indicate he had. But who was the painter so highly honoured, and whose work is thus revived at this day, we are not told. Mr. Camack has since parted with this rare production for 20l. having sold it to Mr. Burkett, of Fleet, who has been offered one hundred pounds for it.

*Fortune telling most nefarious: Prostitution.*—At Portsmouth Quarter Sessions lately, Martha Chamberlain, who resided in Love-lane, Portsea, was convicted of fortune-telling; the case exhibited depravity and ignorance in their most pernicious forms:—The prosecutor was a poor silly servant girl, who, though residing at Gosport, heard of the fame of the divineress, and came thence to obtain that knowledge from her which is wrapt in impenetrable darkness from common minds;—for which she paid 3d. The girl went a second time, to have a particular question solved, when the hag suspended the Bible to a key, and as it turned, she told the girl it was *in her favour*! She thereupon desired her to leave her mistress, and come and live with her, until the Captain, who was to marry her, came back from London! The girl did as she told her, but she had not lived many days with the wretch, when she prevailed on her to give herself up to prostitution; and in this course of life she continued five months, when she became the subject of misery and pity. This was one of several similar cases which the Court heard with horror and indignation. The hag was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months, and to stand in the pillory once in each quarter during her confinement.

*Pedestrianism.*—On Monday, July 5th, Abraham Wood, the champion-pedestrian of England, started at three o'clock, on Heath Common, near Wakefield, to run *twenty miles in two hours and ten minutes*. The ground is one mile and eighty yards in circumference, and he performed the first ten rounds in one hour and two minutes. The 16th round he relieved himself by walking about forty yards; the 17th round he ran in less than eight minutes, but sweated profusely. In the eighteenth he exceeded eight minutes; in the nineteenth, and last round, he seemed a good deal exhausted. He performed the distance in *two hours, nine minutes, and five seconds*; this being the decision of the Judges, the 50l. for which the match was made, was paid accordingly.



*Potatoes, Culture of, at length successful*.—A friend of Mr. Arthur Young's, the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, endeavoured, twenty years ago, to raise from seed a new variety of the Potatoe. He began his experiments, and from one stock obtained innumerable kinds. Some were no bigger than pease, some the size of walnuts, the majority were hog-potatoes; and he found that none of these improved in size or nature, by any mode of culture, but remained permanently bad. Yet, he at last succeeded, and has now a potatoe which is more prolific than any other kind, and more farinaceous. He makes of these (half-potatoe and half-flour) the finest bread, and has now five acres of this very valuable sort; which he thinks will soon even supplant the kidney potatoe.

•• Comp Panorama, Vol. XIII. p. 634. 639.

*Caution: Fatal Accident.*—A few days since, at Rotherwas, near Hereford, as a servant maid was examining a threshing-machine just erected, she carelessly placed her hand on some part of the works, when it got entangled, her head was drawn in, and she was instantly crushed to death.

*Caution.—Fatal effects of oxydation of Copper.* A few days since, a young man, aged 25, a French officer in Oswestry, mixed vinegar with some beef which had been in a copper saucepan two days; he scraped the saucepan with a spoon to have all the gravy; after he had eaten the beef, he felt the most excruciating pain in his bowels; but supposing it to be the cholice, which he had been affected with some time, paid very little attention to it, till it was out of the power of medicine to cure him.

*Caution to all who have the care of horses.*—Mr. W. Yells, of Little Farringdon, Berks, lately lost a very valuable mare by the imprudence of his carter, who (following the too common practice of giving eggs to horses, for the purpose of making them fat,) gave the poor animal an unbroken egg, which occasioned a stoppage near the stomach, and caused her death in great agonies.

*Horses: Misfortunes.*—Wizard, a valuable horse belonging to C. Wilson, Esq. of Elmsall, and worth 2,000 guineas, was killed lately, by running against a bar in the stable yard.

*Destructive Lightning.*—During a violent thunder-storm lately, ten head of deer belonging to Sir Oswald Mosley, at Rolleston, Staffordshire, were killed by the lightning.

*Church Militant! Popular Election: ludere cum sacris.*—Lately was preferred to the perpetual curacy of Bilston, Staffordshire, the Rev. Mr. Leigh. This reverend gentleman was elected by the parishioners in opposition to four other clergymen, candidates for the same vacancy, viz. Messrs. Pearson, Robinson, Crocker, and Slater. At this election

the contest was strong and violent, public-houses were opened, and the streets paraded by the people with colours; nor was there any lack of rioting, broken heads, or fractured limbs; in fact, such scenes were exhibited as would have disgraced a Borough election for a Member of Parliament.

*Sepulchral Abuse of Language.*—The remains of the celebrated William Huntington were removed from Tunbridge to Lewes, and there interred on Thursday, July 8. A stone at the head of his grave exhibits the following epitaph, dictated by himself a few days prior to his death:—

“Here lies THE COAL-HEAVER; who departed this life July 1, 1813, in the 60th year of his age; beloved of his God, but abhorred of men. The omniscient Judge, at the Grand Assize, shall ratify and confirm this, to the confusion of many thousands: for England and its metropolis shall know that there hath been a PROPHET among them! W. H. S. S.”

*Wife-Sale.*—A short time since Wm. Would, of Lincoln, sold his wife to a labouring banker for two guineas. She was delivered in a halter, and, in consideration of the purchaser taking an infant child, Would provided a leg of mutton and plum-pudding, one bed and bedding, and spent the day in getting drunk.

•• As there can be no doubt but what this article will reach the Parisian Journalists, and in their present dearth of bad news from the poor petty island, will be joyfully caught at as a continuation of the subject inserted in our twelfth Volume, p. 127. 296. now we being desirous of furthering such laudable undertakings by all means in our power, do humbly intreat, that the same person may be employed to translate this article as distinguished himself so honourably by preterpluperfect skill in the English language, in rendering “The Independent Whig,” *La Perruque Indépendante*; and “Love’s Last Shift,” *La dernière Chemise de l’Amour*. We humbly advise him that “labouring banker,” is an absolute English barbarism;—and cannot be gracefully rendered into French, any more than the term *flash-mart*—[*fermier*. *Panorama*, Vol. XI. p. 532.] *Banquier travaillant, qui achète—si donc! Banquier!—Comment Diab! ces fiers insulaires ont des mœurs si bizarres!—Banquier!!*

#### SCOTLAND.

*Additional Postage.*—By an act just passed, an additional charge of a halfpenny has been laid on all letters and packets to be conveyed on mail coach roads in Scotland.

*Ploughman's Emulation: performances.—*

On Friday, the 18th inst. the annual ploughing match for premiums, offered by the Bath and West of England Society, took place on the land of Mr. William Luton, immediately under Kingsweston Hill. The contest was ably maintained, and the following is the time in which it was performed. (Space, half an acre, in a stiff clayey soil.)—I. Fyson, 1 hour 45 minutes; P. I. Miles, 1 h. 55 min.; G. W. Hall, 2 h. 14 min.; — Dixon, 2 h. 15 min.; W. Luton, 2 h. 27 min.—Each plough was drawn by a pair of horses guided by reins; no driver attending any team. The prizes were adjudged to two Scotch ploughs, worked by men from Berwick and Roxburgh.

## IRELAND.

*Farming Society of Ireland.*—The sale of fine wool, by auction, at the stores of the Farming Society of Ireland, commenced on the 12th and closed on the 14th of July, without a single parcel having remained unsold; and perfect satisfaction was given both to the buyers and sellers.

The demand seemed to be such that if the quantity had been double, not any would have been left on hand. This may be deemed the first sale of fine wool in Ireland, at which the article has found its just and proper level. To suppose that manufacturers could continue to risk 12s. 3d. per lb. (a price once obtained here) for Merino wool, unsorted, and unscoured, would be as absurd as delusive; nevertheless these extravagant prices, and the causes which led to them, were the means of establishing in the country fine woolled flocks, the public utility of which is no longer a matter of doubt, and the profit of which to the proprietors, even at the rates of the present sale, is likely to insure their increase.

Merino and South-Down 4s. 7d. per lb.;—pure South-Down, though very choice, only 2s. 4d. per lb.—It appears that whenever the Merino blood is introduced, an extraordinary advantage accrues; and it is satisfactory to find that both growers and manufacturers agree that the wool, instead of being deteriorated by the pastures and climate of Ireland, has been improved.

Total number of fleeces sold—6,578; of which there were—Merinos 720, Merino cross 1571, South-Down 3454, South-Down cross 931, Irish 102.—Lamb's wool broken, unascertained.

Upwards of 3000 fleeces of fine wool have been disposed of at Cork.

*Shameful Destruction.*—A much venerated relic of antiquity, called the Cross of St. Patrick, which tradition states to have been erected at Armagh, in Ireland, in the year 1100, has lately been maliciously destroyed it is said by a party of Orangemen.

## FESTIVAL IN CELEBRATION OF THE VICTORY OF VITTORIA.

The public expectation which had been so strongly excited by the project of the festival at Vauxhall, in honour of Marquis Wellington and his army, was on Tuesday, July 20, gratified by an entertainment among the most superb, extensive, and costly, that was ever given in England. The dinner was in the range of covered buildings, with the addition of a temporary saloon. The rotunda held the table of the Duke of York, as president. It was raised on a platform, a few steps from the ground, so as to be seen through the whole range of the hall. It formed a crescent. Two lines of tables for the guests, were placed down the length of the saloon, and smaller tables at the sides: the occasional saloon was singularly novel and beautiful; it spread over a large space, interspersed with trees, the branches were made supports to a splendid canopy of British, Spanish, and Portuguese flags. From this rich roof chandeliers hung with brightest profusion: the ground was covered with cloth, and the tables disposed in a manner to which nothing could be added for convenience or effect. At five o'clock the bands in the garden struck up the "Duke of York's march," and the stewards went to receive his Royal Highness at the gate. He entered in a few minutes, attended by the Dukes of Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester, and dinner commenced. It was entirely cold, except the turtle soup, and consisted of a profusion of fowls, hams, pastry, and the usual composition of a public dinner. Madeira, claret, and punch, were in abundance. When the whole company, probably more than twelve hundred, had taken their seats, the general view was admirable. The orchestra of the rotunda was hung like a tent with flags and festoons; within, by a strong light, was seen a series of crimson steps, covered with massive pieces of ornamental gold and silver plate, with the bust of Lord Wellington on the summit. At the foot, and leaning against a silver vase, was the Marshal's staff taken at Vittoria. Two trumpeters in state liveries, with silver trumpets, stood forward from the pile, and between them a grenadier of the guards held the standard of the 100th French regiment of the line.

The Duke of York sat in the centre of the first table, with the Russian Ambassador on his left: the Duke of Clarence on his right, and in succession on the same side, the Duke of Gloucester, the Spanish Ambassador, the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Sussex, the Turkish Envoy, Lord Castlereagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. The conclusion of dinner was announced by a flourish of trumpets, and the singing of "*Non nobis Domine.*"

"The King;" was drank standing, with three times three. "God save the king" was then chanted, accompanied by the band. Next, "The Prince Regent;" drank as the former: with great applause. The usual toasts succeeded. The "Queen and Royal Family;" "the Duke of York and the Army;" "the Duke of Clarence and the Navy;" "Field Marshal, the Marquis of Wellington;" this produced the loudest and most repeated acclamations, the assemblage rising at once, and renewing their plaudits for a long time. "General Sir Thomas Graham, and the other Generals in the Peninsula;" "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Army;" "Ferdinand the Seventh, and the Cause of Spain;" drank with universal applause. "The Emperor of Russia; loud huzzas. "The King of Prussia." "The King of Sweden." "The Prince Regent of Portugal." "Marshal Bellerophon, and the Portuguese armies." "The Spanish armies, and the Guerillas." These toasts were all drank with three times three, and standing. The Duke of York gave the toast; it was announced from the head of the table by a flourish of trumpets; and then, with the spirit of the "antique time" of Royal feasting, was returned from the foot by another flourish. The Marquis of Huntley presided in the temporary saloon.

About nine the ladies began to arrive, and the gentlemen went to the avenues, to receive them as they entered. The gardens were, as night came on, gradually brightened, until they exhibited a blaze of splendour, the illuminations being more brilliant than on any former occasion.—The Princess of Wales arrived soon after eleven.—The hour of two had elapsed before all the guests had alighted from their carriages, and at that time the crowd was great in every direction.

The rotunda picture-room, and ball room, especially, were thronged to excess—and those who could obtain refreshment or a seat, felt themselves particularly fortunate. Although all the ladies were clad in dancing costume, the genius of "the light fantastic toe," and the lively notes of the bands, which were playing in every corner, had not induced them to commence this favourite exercise at four o'clock, at which time the gardens were as full as at any former period of the night. After this time a few country dances were gone down, but the amusement was by no means general. The company began to depart at five, but at six, not more than one half had been able to reach their carriages.—The many personages present exalted by their rank in the orders of the state, or by their transcendent merits in its defence by land and by sea; the fascinating groupings of females in all the beauty of countenance, grace of manner, and rich, yet elegant simplicity of attire; the

fineness of the weather; the profuse blaze of the lights, and their magical effect on the trees, which seemed to create a species of artificial day; and the unity of sentiment and disposition that pervaded all, rendered the *coup d'oeil* of this national gala and imposing.

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FROM THE MEMOIRS OF A GENTLEMAN,  
WRITTEN DURING SEVENTEEN YEARS RESIDENCE IN INDIA.

"The Baniar Hospital at Surat is a most remarkable institution; it consists of a large plot of ground, enclosed with high walls, divided into several courts, or wards, for the accommodation of animals in sickness: they are attended with the tenderest care, and find a peaceful asylum for the infirmities of age.—When an animal breaks a limb, or is otherwise disabled from serving his master, he carries him to the hospital; and, indifferent to what nation or cast the owner may belong, the patient is never refused admittance. If he recovers he cannot be reclaimed, but must remain in the hospital for life, subject to the duty of drawing water for those pensioners debilitated by age or disease from procuring it for themselves. At my visit, the hospital contained horses, mules, oxen, sheep, goats, monkeys, poultry, pigeons, and a variety of birds, with an aged tortoise, who was known to have been there for seventy-five years.—The Hospital has several dependent endowments without the walls of the city for such invalids and convalescents to whom pasturage and country air may be recommended; and especially for maintaining the goats purchased from slaughter on the anniversary of the Mahomedan festival."

"There are, occasionally, exceptions to the state of listless indolence among the Malabars. During my residence at Anjeung, a circumstance occurred which would not have disgraced a Roman matron.—The English were at war with the Marawars, a people inhabiting a mountainous country in the southern part of the peninsula; a considerable force from Madras was sent against them, who with great difficulty obtained a conquest.—The obstacles chiefly arose from the wildness of the country, and the almost inaccessible fortress to which the Marawars retreated, in the midst of thick forests and morasses. The Rajah was killed in defending his hot castle, whether he had retired with his family and treasure, he expired in the arms of his wife, who immediately ordered one of the guards, as he valued his master's honour, to stab her to the heart before the fortress surrendered.—The soldier obeyed; and the English found the unfortunate pair clasped in a last embrace: the commanding officer caused them to be

burnt on the same funeral pile, agreeable to the custom of their cast."

"Those who dedicate their best years, in the torrid zone, in the service of their country, are not to be envied their independence when they return to their native land; and it must also be remembered, that very few, comparatively, ever enjoy that blessing. How many of that fortunate class may now be reckoned, I am not competent to decide: but thirty or forty years ago, the average of the calculations at the India House, respecting those of every description who went to the different settlements in India, including the Company's recruits, and of those who returned home, was, I am informed, in the proportion of 88 to 1."

### PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VI.—*India Affairs—Budget—Irish Budget—East-India Resolutions—Corn Trade.*

House of Commons, Monday, May 31.

Mr. Grattan gave notice, that in the next session of parliament, he would bring forward a Bill for the relief of His Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects.

Tuesday June 1.

Manure Carriage Bill, and the Militia Amendment Bill.

The House, in a Committee on Indian Affairs, agreed to the second resolution, viz.—"That it is expedient that the intercourse with China should be conducted by the Company, and that the trade of tea should remain exclusively in their hands."

Several other Resolutions were likewise agreed to.

House of Lords, Thursday, June 3.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to a number of public and private bills.

House of Commons, Wednesday, June 2.

A Bill for the more speedy and effectual punishment of officers and soldiers belonging to the army in Spain and Portugal, detached from the main army, and committing offences that could not be otherwise cognizable, and liable to immediate punishment was read a first time.

In a Committee on East India Affairs, the consideration of the Resolution respecting the extension of the trade to India, occupied the House till past one, when the question was adjourned till the morrow.

Thursday, June 3.

Sir John Newport thought it proper, in order to prevent the possibility of misunderstandings with regard to the Irish Rent Bill, in its further progress, to explain the precise

object of the Bill. It was framed with the express intention of bringing under one point of view the whole system of the laws of landlords and tenants in that country.

Mr. Wilberforce obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and enforce the Acts relative to the slave trade.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in calling the attention of the Committee to the melancholy disasters by which the Island of St. Vincent had been affected, expressed his conviction there could be no objection to the vote of a sum for the relief of the inhabitants. He should, therefore, propose that a sum not exceeding 25,000*l.* be granted on that account without fee or deduction.—Agreed to.

Four millions was then voted for the Army Extraordinaries of 1812, and a further sum of nine millions for the present year.

### India Affairs.

After a long debate on the Resolution, it was agreed to, together with the remaining Resolutions.—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

Friday, June 11.

Lord Castlereagh presented a copy of the treaty of peace between this country and Sweden; as did also Lord Liverpool to the Upper House.

Mr. Vansittart obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the local token act, with the introduction of some new clauses.

Lord Dysart, after a short speech, in which he set forth the magnitude of the debts contracted by the Grand Canal company of Ireland and the extent of the demands upon them compared with their income, obtained leave to bring in a Bill for dissolving the company, and appointing commissioners for liquidating their debts. The noble lord afterwards brought in his Bill, which was read a first time.

### Budget.

The House in a committee of ways and means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the terms of the loan, and took a general view of the financial situation of the country. The supplies voted were for

|                                                                 |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| The navy, excluding ordnance                                    | £20,575,011 |
| Army, including barracks and commissariat, also Ireland         | 18,926,537  |
| Extraordinaries army and navy                                   | 9,700,000   |
| Ditto of last year                                              | 4,662,797   |
| Ordnance                                                        | 5,101,294   |
| Miscellaneous                                                   | 2,500,000   |
| Subsidies Sicily and Portugal                                   | 2,400,000   |
| East India Company re-payments for expences in the East         | 2,000,000   |
| Vote of credit for England                                      | 6,000,000   |
| — for Ireland                                                   | 200,000     |
| The whole of the joint charge for the two countries amounted to | 72,065,639  |



The separate charge 5,271,000  
 Making together 77,337,475  
 The share of Great Britain was 68,085,943

In stating the receipts for the last year, the honourable gentleman observed that particular circumstances had occurred which had occasioned some embarrassments, but he had good reason to hope, that the causes of them would cease to exist in the present year. The estimate of the consolidated fund he had taken on the average of the three years preceding the last: that of the war taxes, he had made on the average of 1809, 1810, 1811: all the others are on the three last years. The estimate of the produce of the consolidated fund between the 5th of April, 1813, and the 5th of April, 1814, was taken thus:—

|                                                 |            |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Customs                                         | £5,607,000 |
| Excise                                          | 18,835,000 |
| Assessed taxes                                  | 6,200,000  |
| Stamps                                          | 5,176,000  |
| Post Office                                     | 1,400,000  |
| Hawkers and Pedlars, and sundry small branches  | 100,000    |
| Personal estates and pensions                   | 135,000    |
| Land taxes, &c.                                 | 1,051,000  |
| Surplus of exchequer fees                       | 75,000     |
| Tonnage                                         | 24,000     |
| Crown lands, &c.                                | 20,000     |
| Imprest monies, &c.                             | 170,000    |
|                                                 | 38,793,000 |
| War taxes appropriated to the Consolidated fund | 2,706,000  |

|                                                                                |            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| Total produce of the Consolidated fund.                                        | 41,499,000 |
| Charge upon the same, exclusive of the charge of the loan for the present year | 36,260,000 |
| Surplus                                                                        | 5,239,000  |
| Additional charge created in the present session - 2,100,000                   |            |
| Expected produce of the duties to meet the said charge 750,000                 |            |
|                                                                                | 1,350,000  |

|                                                                                |           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Estimated surplus of the consolidated fund for the year ending 5th April, 1814 | 3,889,000 |
| Deficiency of surplus, year ending 5th April, 1813                             | 3,281,000 |

Surplus remaining for present year 608,000

He should call the surplus in round numbers about half a million. As to the war taxes, he had taken the average of two year's produce; there was about 550,000*l.* to be added for some deficiencies in 1812. On the property-tax, there remained due 9,362,000*l.* on former years. He had reason to believe that the produce of the present year would be improved, and he calculated it at 12,360,000*l.* making the sum estimated altogether 22,300,000*l.*

The estimate of the new taxes improved during the present session was: first

#### Consolidated Fund.

To make good the additional grant 867,963*l.* to the Sinking Fund, in the present session:

|                                                                                                  |         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Customs.—Additional duty of 25 per cent. on the consolidated duties of customs on goods imported | 850,000 |
| Excise.—Sixty guineas per cent on French Wines                                                   | 50,000  |
|                                                                                                  | 900,000 |

Excise.—To replace the estimated produce of the regulation of auctions duty, proposed in 1812, towards providing for the charge of the loan of that year, additional duty on tobacco 107,000

1,007,000

#### War Taxes.

Customs.—On goods imported, viz. on rice, except from the East-Indies or British plantations, on French goods, and on sugar, the produce of Martinique and Guadeloupe 350,000.

On goods exported, 9*s.* 4*d.* per cwt. on hides exported to France, and additional duty on British produce and manufactures exported 150,000

500,000

Such was the estimated produce of the new taxes. But it would be proper to remind the Committee, that it was proposed to provide for the charge created by funding in this year, by cancelling stock standing in the names of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, producing dividends to an equal amount.

The first resolution he should propose would go to sanction the loan of twenty-one millions.

Respecting that loan, it was certainly a bargain, in which all the parties were equally satisfied; and it was not more burdensome than the necessity of the case actually required; though it did not give large profits to the contractors. The charge on the public would be, doubtless, a very considerable one, according to the necessary conditions of the loan. It would amount to about two millions. He had calculated on the operations of the sinking fund, on the principles

already sanctioned by Parliament, taking it at 13,000,000*l.* The management would cost 171,013*l.* making in all 2,045,850*l.* total charge on the loan. His first resolution was put and carried.

The remaining resolutions were also carried *nem. c. n.*

#### *Irish Budget.*

Mr. W. Fitzgerald felt seriously the additional weight now laid on Ireland, which was unprecedented, but rendered necessary by the times, and would appear perfectly fair when compared with what was to be borne by Great Britain. The taxes he estimated—on tobacco, &c. 265,000*l.*; on Malt, &c. 115,000*l.*; on Spirits, 110,000*l.*; Assessed taxes, 100,000*l.*; Postage, 15,000*l.*; and regulations, 5,000*l.* These estimates might on fair calculations be justly carried much higher; but he wished to state nothing illusory. The revenues of Ireland had, however, been very considerably increased since the Union. In the year 1802, the duties on customs and excise amounted to only 2,169,000*l.*, whereas, in the last year, the customs and excise were nearly double: the revenue for the last year exceeded that of the year preceding by nearly 700,000*l.* The proportion which the sinking fund now bore to the debt was as one to fifty, whereas at that time it was as one to eighty-one. In the twelve years before the Union, the official value of the exports was 56,135,000*l.* whereas in the last twelve years, it was 66,918,000*l.* The official value of the imports in twelve years before the Union, was fifty-two millions, whereas that of the last twelve years was 77,000,000*l.* He was aware that many persons would not conceive this increase of imports as any proof of the prosperity of the country; but when it was considered of what nature the goods imported into Ireland were, it might be allowed as a proof of the increasing wealth of Ireland, which could better afford to pay for the articles of which it stood in need. As to the exports, which were principally in provisions, they were considerably increasing. Such had been the great increase of agriculture, that Ireland might be looked to in a great measure for that supply of corn which England had hitherto been in the habit of importing from foreign countries. The wheat exported in the last two years amounted to no less than 700,000 barrels, which was more than had been exported for many years preceding. The exchange had also taken a very favourable turn, and had altered from nearly 90 per cent. against Ireland to five or six. All those circumstances, taken together, did appear to him to prove that Ireland was rapidly improving in prosperity. It was certainly impossible, that Ireland, with a revenue of only five millions,

could go on to any length of time, at an expenditure of 16 millions. For the present year, however, Ireland had made a great and generous exertion, by taking on itself new taxes to the amount of 600,000*l.*; when this country had only laid new taxes to about double that amount, and evidently could not bear an increase of taxes in the proportion that he was now proposing for Ireland. He concluded by moving his first resolution.

Conversation on the system of finance adopted in Ireland: hints at assimilating the mode of taxation in both countries. This was thought impracticable by the Irish members. Complaints of the inefficient mode of collecting the taxes in Ireland. Report to be made on the morrow.

Mr. Ponsonby said, it was a very extraordinary proceeding to propose the receiving the report to-morrow, when no person expected the House to sit, and at a time when no person could expect the resolutions could be reported. The amount of the expenses raised by loan, was 50 millions, and the whole was raised at an interest of 5*l.* 15*s.* per cent. The whole expenditure amounted from 115 to 120 millions, and it was on that immense sum of money that they were asked to come to so hasty a conclusion; there was no precedent in Parliament of such a proceeding.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, there were precedents, and that the report of the loan might be received, and the other resolutions postponed.

#### *East-India Resolutions.*

Sir J. Newport thought, that at this late period of the session, considering the magnitude of the question, and that it affected the happiness of 60 millions of people, it ought to be postponed for 3 months.

He moved that, as an amendment. After a debate in which Ministers insisted there was time enough to finish this session, the House divided; for the amendment 21, against it 192, majority 171.

House of Lords, Monday, June 14.

Lord Sheffield moved the second reading of the General Inclosure bill, to enable proprietors to inclose small commons, which would not bear the expense of an application to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said, this was a bill to introduce greater changes into all the guards by which property was protected in this country, than any other measure within his recollection.

Lord Lauderdale doubted very much whether the law expenses for settling the contested claims of individuals would not greatly exceed the expense of an application to Parliament.

Lord Ellenborough declared this to be the most arbitrary bill he had ever seen. He gave

the Commissioners the most unheard of powers, in changing the tenures by which individuals held their property; so that, were this bill to pass, a man might go to sleep a freeholder, and rise next morning a copyholder.

Lord Redesdale said the very first clause was excessively objectionable; it gave the power of inclosure to 3-5ths in value of the property, and the other 2-5ths had no other resource but submission, however unjustly treated. In this way, one individual possessed of 3-5ths of the property, might appoint his own steward, commissioner, surveyor, &c. and the rest had no redress, but in expensive litigation.

The bill was thrown out.

Wednesday, June 16.

The Pall-Mall and Marybone Park-street bill, read a first time.

House of Commons, Monday, June 14.

*Affairs of the East-India Company.*

Lord Castlereagh moved to leave out the words, "for, a time to be limited," and the words substituted "twenty years" as the period for which the renewal of the Charter should be granted. The motion was carried; 137 against 61.

Another division took place on the original resolution, which was carried by 184 to 14. Mr. Canning moved, that the monopoly of the China trade should continue with the Company for ten years only.

Motion negatived. Ayes 57; Noes 130.

Tuesday, June 15.

A bill for relieving from penalties persons who disputed the doctrine of the Trinity, read a first time.

*Corn Laws.*

Sir H. Parnell moved, that the Report of the Committee on the Corn Laws be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

A long debate followed, and the House divided: for the Committee, 136; against it, 32—majority, 104. The House went into the Committee; report received *pro forma*.

Wednesday, June 16.

The Irish School bill, the New Street bill, and the Innkeepers bill, were read a third time and passed.

In further consideration of the East-India question, an amendment of Mr. Baring's to confine the Import trade to London for five years, occasioned a division. For the amendment 43; against it 147. A bill or bills were then ordered to be brought in founded upon the resolutions agreed to; and the discussion on the 13th resolution, relative to the propagation of Christianity, was adjourned.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, July 27, 1813.*

Our last announced an Armistice between the Belligerent Powers in Germany:—that suspension of arms was agreed to, under the stipulation of lasting till July 26; and six days' notice to be given in case of resumption of hostilities. Has that notice been given? and by whom, or will the Armistice die of itself? Or will it be renewed for another limited period? The general feeling of the public mind is, that no formal renewal will take place. Whether a Congress may be formally held is also doubted; but for our own part, we conceive that it is *essentially* sitting; that is to say, the powers concerned have their representatives on the spot, and these declare the sentiments of their Courts respectively to each other. Should these be found reducible to shape, and to probability of successful termination, then their operations may become public. Otherwise they will pass off in silence.

We confess, however, that we have indulged the hope of a formal recognition of this body. That their labours will end in a peace, is more than we venture to affirm. Our best informed friends say *No!*—our wishes say *Yes!*—Why should not the "Ayes have it?"

The attitude taken by Sweden, at length assumes something of confidence; and a proposed plan of placing an army of 80,000 men, under the command of the Crown Prince, appears to be no longer visionary. The troops he commands are of different nations;—and among them a body in the British service, to which the Armistice has allowed time for reaching its destination. In fact, it seems clear, that the time gained by this measure has been exceedingly useful to the allies, and has been improved by them to the utmost, no less than by their violent and impetuous adversary.

Denmark adheres to the interests of Buonaparte. There is, therefore, something between those powers not publicly known. It is probably of old date, and certainly prior to the Treaty of Tilsit. To that treaty, with its attendant or consequent expectations, Denmark adheres with great obstinacy. That the tyrant, who governs her motions, will not be able to make good his engagements with her, we hope and believe,—but, we refer all her perplexities and distresses (in common with Prussia and Russia) to the period of that delusive pacification.—In the mean while—

The Norwegians are perishing, through want; and Count Knudt, the Governor of Norway, has shot himself, overpowered by his feelings for the unhappy state of the people. The army of Norway, 30,000 strong, has also

been reduced to such distress, by the want of provisions, that its officers made application to the Swedish commander, Von Essen, who was upon the frontier with 16,000 men, for relief: their request was refused. Humanity shudders at this dictate of policy.

—We may now be allowed to ask, what effect the expulsion from Spain of Brother Joseph has had on the imperial and royal mind of Napoleon the Great?—

Has it shewn him the vanity of royal attributes and insignia unless the wearer reign also in the hearts of his people? Has it shewn him his own fate as in a mirror?—Does he see in brother Joe's behaviour that which it may well become him to imitate when his turn comes? What can he think of fickle Fortune—the deity he has so long worshipped,—who to day exalts her minions on the necks of the worthy while prostrate, and to-morrow kicks them down and consigns them to flight, banishment and — *nation*. Poor Joseph! an instance of frail humanity: naked came he into the kingdom of Spain, and naked is he turned out from it! of all his wealth he has carried nothing away, not even his favourite golden snuff box!

Hard heard Marquis of Wellington!—to “send him bootless home”! A King! A King of the *Spains*, and the *Indies*!! Was ever any thing so cruel?—and this in one single day! Fie on you!

He was a sagacious General of the Prussian Frederick, who observed “a lost battle has a long tail;” but it should seem that of all lost battles, that fought at Vittoria has a tail of the most prodigious dimensions. It has already reached from one end of Spain to the other; and sweeping round, it is felt throughout France, throughout Germany, Italy, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, where not? But after all, no where more satisfactorily than throughout the British Isles. It has raised the spirits of John Bull; and he has enjoyed it, and does enjoy it *con amore*—*con animo*,—but why employ foreign terms?—why not say in one word—*like himself*?

About this time last year the battle of Salamanca gave a hint of what was approaching; but time did not allow of the good work, though ably begun, being completed. The battle of Vittoria (June 21) is early enough in the campaign to admit of following up the discomfiture and improving the advantage fully. We reckon as nothing, comparatively, the mortification experienced by Sir John Murray at Tarragona; who has lost perhaps 20 pieces of cannon; but *no troops*. His army being whole, we scarcely know at present whether his expedition, though certainly to be lamented as to its termination, may turn out to have been most fortunate, or unfortunate. It probably occupied the attention of the French Commander, Suchet, on the

south-east of Spain to his detriment, and ultimate mortification. He abandons all his conquests: with all his hopes.

Lord Wellington, like an able general as he is, intends to master the two strong fortresses held by the French in the North of Spain, St. Sebastian and Pampelona, before he proceeds to execute his further plans for the liberation of Spain. *That* is his object, and *that* his commission. Had he lived in ancient Rome, he would have been saluted *Hispanicus*:—he must now comfort himself with being the first General of modern days, and wearing gracefully, the honours he has won fairly.

Spain will at length be free:—a most noble and triumphant victory of opinion has delivered her from the tyranny of the INQUISITION—than which nothing can be worse:—except the liberty imported and imposed by Gallic satellites, directed by a Corsican adventurer, *soi disant* Emperor of France.

That was one triumph over Catholic bigotry. It is impossible but what the deliverance of the country by a heretic lord must act favourably on public opinion: and how violent so ever be the prejudices of these sturdy sons of the true church in favour of their long adored mother, they will hardly allow themselves to consign to the torments of Beelzebub the man who has released them from the tortures of Buonaparte.

The condition of France itself is not known. But, it may fairly be inferred, that recent drains of the young men, to no purpose, and expenditure of treasure, in absolute waste, must contribute to cool the ardour of that nation for war, and to silence the factitious applause which has been vented in honour of the little great man. He has *kept it up finely* to the very last; for this he has our unfeigned admiration; and should he die *game*,—the sooner the better—we should be happy to congratulate his exit, and the world's deliverance. France would have the greatest cause for joy; but whether France would have the greatest enjoyment, may admit of doubt. How different from the days of—ships, colonies, and commerce!—of the active Colbert, and the pacific Fleury—Halecyon days!

It begins to be a prevailing opinion, that before this eventful scene of national turmoil concludes, France will suffer a retribution for those evils which she has forced upon other nations. The wrath she has been the means of inflicting will return on herself; and her punishment be exemplary. We are no prophets; but the argument, founded on the necessity of effectually curbing the passions and the power of that restless and intriguing people, has its weight.

This depends on a return of reason to a part of the insane; and the passions of the insane



in opposition to that reason. The conflict then must be dreadful. Again, we repeat, we are no prophets; but finding this sentiment gaining ground among the public,—we have sown the remark, as has been said of the prophecies of Nostradamus, to bring forth fruit, when time and place shall serve.

We direct our thoughts to a much happier prospect. Infinite gratitude is due to that Gracious Being who placed Britain as an island beyond the aggressions of the most formidable Continental power: and by giving her the command of the ocean, forbids the most inveterate animosity from accomplishing its purposes in her destruction.

At home the Parliament is prorogued after a Session of great importance and attention. The general duties of the Session are so extremely well stated by the Speaker of the House of Commons, in his address to the Prince Regent, on occasion of the prorogation, that we insert it entire. — It will be recollected, that it is customary for this officer of the Commons House of Parliament, to address the Throne on occasions of grants; — also, that this is the close of the *first Session* of the first Parliament, properly speaking, under the Regency.

Much of the happiness of our nation has turned, if we rightly conjecture, on the determinations of the Session now closed.

Thursday, July 25.

This being the last day of the Session, soon after two o'clock the Prince Regent came in state to the House, for the purpose of proroguing the Parliament with a speech from the throne.

The arrival of the Prince Regent in the Royal Chamber, adjoining the House of Lords, was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns from the river. The side benches of the House were previously occupied by a large assemblage of ladies of the first distinction. The Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Ambassadors, were upon a bench on the right of the throne; and a considerable number of Peers and Judges were also assembled in their robes.

The Prince Regent then entered, and took his seat on the throne, having the great Ministers of State on each side of him, with their different emblems of office. The Earl of Liverpool, as Prime Minister, bore the Sword of State. The Prince Regent himself was in military uniform.

The Usher of the Black Rod then proceeded to summon the attendance of the House of Commons, the Members of which, with the Speaker at their head, soon after appeared at the bar, when the Speaker addressed the Prince Regent as follows:—

*May it please your Royal Highness,*

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, have closed

the supplies for the service of the present year; and, reflecting upon the various transactions which have come before us, we look back with satisfaction upon those which concern our domestic policy; entertaining also confident hope in the prosperous issue of those great events which must regulate the settlement of our foreign relations.

Under the pressure of great burdens at home, and the still continuing necessity for great exertions, a plan has been devised and executed, which, by a judicious and skilful arrangement of our finances, will for a considerable period postpone or greatly mitigate the demands for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the national debt.

Our reviving commerce also looks forward to those new fields of enterprise which are opening in the East; and after long and laborious discussions, we presume to hope that (in conformity with the injunctions delivered to us by your Royal Highness at the commencement of the Session) such prudent and adequate arrangements have been made for the future government of the British possessions in India, as will combine the greatest advantages of commerce and revenue, and provide also for the lasting prosperity and happiness of that vast and populous portion of the British empire.

But, Sir, these are not the only objects to which our attention has been called: other momentous changes have been proposed for consideration. Adhering, however, to those laws by which the throne, the Parliament, and the Government of this country, are made fundamentally Protestant, we have not consented to allow, that those who acknowledge a foreign jurisdiction, should be authorized to administer the powers and jurisdictions of this realm;—willing as we are, nevertheless, and willing as, I trust, we ever shall be, to allow the largest scope to religious toleration. With respect to the Established Church, following the magnificent example of the last Parliament, we have continued the same annual grant for improving the value of its smaller benefices; and we have, at the same time, endeavoured to provide more effectually for the general discharge of those sacred duties of a church establishment, which, by forming the moral and religious character of a brave and intelligent people, have, under the blessing of God, laid the deep foundations of British greatness.

Sir,—By your royal Highness's commands, we have also turned our views to the state of foreign relations. In the North, we rejoice to see, by the treaties laid before us, that a strong barrier is erected against the inordinate ambition of France; and we presume to hope, that the time may now be arriving which shall set bounds to her remorseless spirit of conquest.

In our contest with America, it must always be remembered, that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and (as might have been hoped) by a joint zeal in the cause of national liberty, we must, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain, with our ancient superiority upon the ocean, those maritime rights which we have resolved never to surrender.

But, Sir, whatever doubts may cloud the rest of our views and hopes, it is to the Peninsula that we look with sentiments of unquestionable delight and triumph: there the world has seen two gallant and independent nations rescued from the mortal grasp of fraud and tyranny by British councils and British valor; and within the space of short five years, from the dawn of our successes at Roleia and Vimiera, the same illustrious commander has received the tribute of our admiration and gratitude for the brilliant passage of the Douro,—the hard-fought battle of Talavera,—the day of Busaco,—the deliverance of Portugal,—the Mural Crowns won at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz,—the splendid victory of Salamanca,—and the decisive overthrow of the armies of France in their total rout at Vittoria; deeds which have made all Europe ring with his renown, and have covered the British name with a blaze of unrivalled glory.

Sir,—That the cause of this country, and of the world, may not, at such a crisis, suffer from any want of zeal on our part to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's Government, we have finished our supplies with a large and liberal aid, to enable your Royal Highness to take all such measures as the emergencies of public affairs may require, for disappointing or defeating the enterprises and designs of the enemy.

The Bill which I have to present to your Royal Highness for this purpose, is intitled "An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of five millions for the service of Great Britain, and for applying the sum of £200,000. for the service of Ireland."

To which bill his Majesty's faithful Commons, with all humility, intreat his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The Royal Assent was given in the usual form to this bill; and also to another, for the regulation of Penitentiary Houses.

The Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the

public interests, in the course of this Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula,—the consummate skill and ability displayed by the Marquis of Wellington, in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria,—and the valour and intrepidity by which his Majesty's forces and those of the allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French Ruler in his designs against the Russian empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct, during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert: and I trust that I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish, between the two countries, those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

I entirely approve of the arrangements

which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved, in its essential parts, that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his Majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burthens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression upon my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that Constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended his Majesty's arms, I acknowledge, with devout gratitude, the hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honourable peace.

While our army has been gathering laurels in Spain,—and a part is gone to Germany, to assist in the great cause, our navy has supported its wonted reputation: Captain Brooke, in the Shannon frigate, has taken the American frigate Chesapeake, under circumstances extremely provoking to the Americans.—In the meanwhile the American ports are blockaded, and their trade suspended. In Canada military affairs have met with varied success. The British have lost several posts and have afterwards regained them, with great damage to the American invaders.

We conceive that the war with Britain is not thoroughly popular in America. The President's speech is a most Janus-like composition, looking both to war and peace. He

finds the expences amount to no trifle. He has not distressed Britain into submission. He cannot accomplish that easy undertaking. Our personal friends in America, entertain lingering hopes,—perhaps the mediation of Russia may do something:—perhaps the American negotiators may come back wiser than they went out. Their mission can deceive nobody.

Our Islands in the west, we trust, are safe; and there is no rumour to the contrary. They are infested by privateers, as usual, mischievous, though contemptible. But, their sugars come safe to market, and fetch a good price—this makes them ample amends.

Our Eastern possessions are at peace. We trust they will long continue so; and that the new Charter, now sanctioned by the Legislature, and unanimously accepted by the proprietors,—understood also to be considerably improved, from its first conception—will prove a source of happiness, wealth, and prosperity, in every form, to the British Empire at home, and to that very large portion of it, the British and native population of Hindoostan.

The latest possible news received from the Continent justifies our expectations, that further progress, leading towards peace, would be made in Germany. The Congress is officially announced to meet at Prague; perhaps by this time its operations are begun. On this occasion Buonaparte feels the loss of his tried and confidential servant, Duroc. He has appointed two negotiators, Caulaincourt, the murderer of the Duke D'Enghien, and the Count de Narbonne, his Ambassador at Vienna. This appointment, we own, does not increase our expectations of the happiest termination of this public meeting.

The representatives of Russia and Prussia are also at Prague: and report states that an English Ambassador is on his way: who he is we know not, as yet.

It will be a curious sight, should the Deputies from America be admitted to the honours of the sitting. For the first time, we believe, in the annals of Europe, will these representatives of the new world be acknowledged in a public body, of the nature of a general Congress—a Congress purporting to consist of European crowned heads.

The armistice is prolonged, by agreement, to the middle of August.

We take this opportunity, of raising our feeble voice against a disposition *peeping out* in Ireland to revive the exploded measures of depressing British manufactures, by encouraging a *peevish*—not an honourable spirit of rivalry. We shall be understood by those whom it concerns; when we say “stifle this monster in its birth.” Never yet did such conduct conciliate the affections of John Bull; and this is now THE MOST URGENT DUTY OF ALL GOOD IRISHMEN.

THE following has been handed to us, with intention of recording a fact truly honourable to the Spanish nation. — Would there be any impropriety in publicly acknowledging such generosity, and ordering a return for it?—Suppose that in all following declarations of war against generous enemies, mention should be made of their character; or that all cruisers, &c. should be enjoined to treat such with a properly humane distinction.

Might the miseries attendant on war be yet further alleviated, by regulations similar in principle established among nations? All such, if adhered to, would tend to the general benefit, and ultimately prove blessings both to the stronger and the weaker. Men should never forget they are brethren.

CASE OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM EDWARDS, OF  
THE SHIP ELIZABETH, OF LONDON, IN  
1746.

IN 1746, when we were in hot war with Spain, the *Elizabeth*, of London, Captain Wm. Edwards, coming through the Gulph from Jamaica, richly laden, met with a most violent storm, in which the ship sprung a leak, that obliged them, for the saving of their lives, to run her into the Havannah. The Captain went on shore, directly waited on the Governor, told the occasion of his putting in, and that he surrendered the ship as a prize, and himself and his men as prisoners of war, only requesting good quarter. "No Sir," replied the Spanish Governor, "If we had taken you in fair war at sea, or approaching our coast with hostile intentions, your ship would then have been a prize, and your people prisoners. But when distressed by a tempest; you come into our ports for the safety of your lives, we, though enemies, being men, are bound as such, by the laws of humanity, to afford relief to distressed men, who ask it of us. We cannot even against our enemies, take advantage of an act of God. You have leave therefore to unlload your ship, if that be necessary, to stop the leak; you may refit here, and traffic so far as shall be necessary to pay the charges; you may then depart, and I will give you a pass, to be in force till you are beyond Bermuda. If after that you are taken you will then be a prize, but now you are only a stranger, and have a stranger's right to safety and protection." The ship accordingly departed, and arrived safe at London.

CASE OF MR. JOHN SOREN, PROPRIETOR OF  
THE SHIP, ENTERPRIZE, AT THE TIME OF  
HER SEIZURE IN THE ACT OF SAVING  
NEARLY THREE HUNDRED OF HIS MA-  
JESTY'S TROOPS FROM SINKING IN THE  
ATLANTIC OCEAN.

The following case is but lately opened to the public at large, though it has been long known to the mercantile world. The peculiar hardships attending it, have made a deep impression on all who have heard of it; and the public now greatly sympathize with the sufferer. A subscription is opening at Lloyd's, and is likely to extend to all the principal ports of the kingdom.

Sorry we are to say, that it forms a striking contrast with the foregoing narrative!—But may the generosity of a British public feel this appeal, and exert itself in alleviating what cannot now be remedied. The documents consist of a Memorial, and Letters, &c.

February 27, 1796, the *Enterprise* being on her outward voyage, lat. 41-1 north long. 18-35 west, discovered a sail with an English ensign reversed, which your Memorialist and Captain St. Barbe conceived to be a signal of distress, and immediately bore down to her relief. She proved to be the *Isabella*, of Liverpool, Charles Potter, Master, the property of Messrs. Tarleton and Backhouse, and at that time in His Majesty's Transport service, having a letter of marque, and nearly three hundred of the King's troops on board, on their passage from Cork to Barbadoes. Charles Potter, Master of the *Isabella*, together with his mate, came on board the *Enterprise*, and reported his ship to be in nearly a sinking condition; having sprung a leak and eight feet water in her hold, with both pumps incessantly going, and requested Captain St. Barbe to see him into Lisbon or Comma, which, however, Captain St. Barbe declined, as it would have been too great a deviation from his voyage; but with your Memorialist's permission he readily offered to accompany the *Isabella* to Madeira, Teneriffe, or any of the Windward Islands, and further to afford her every assistance which her perilous situation required. Potter sent for a party of armed soldiers and sailors and seized the ship, under the pretext that the ship was French, and the cargo French or Dutch property: it was in vain that Mr. S. urged his own neutrality and that of the ship, and cargo.

Your Memorialist, the chief mate, the carpenter, and eight of the *Enterprise's* sailors, were made prisoners, driven out of her with pistols cocked at their breasts, and at the point of the bayonet, and forced on board the *Isabella*, then in imminent danger of sinking.

Potter obtained the ship's papers: and



turned Mr. S. ashore at Tenerife; where he was advised to seek redress from the British government at London. Arrived in the West Indies, Potter attempted to get the ship condemned; but failing in that, ran away, and died at Martinique.

Thus was Mr. Soren incapacitated from attaining his right at London: being destitute of proper papers. At length a partial compensation was afforded to him by government; but not half enough to cover his losses. The merchants of London sympathising with his distressed distresses, have opened a subscription for the purpose of enabling him to return to his wife and family in America. The list is headed by the most eminent merchants of the metropolis.

The number of suffering seamen so meritorious, as saving the lives of nearly three hundred British troops and subjects, to end in ruin is glaring. Who could have foreseen that the individual who went out of his course to accomplish this benevolent purpose, ensured his own destruction in so doing? Who henceforth will indulge compassion at the sight of British vessels foundering in the mighty deep? Who will hear the cry of the distressed sinking, sinking in the wide waste of tumultuating waves?

#### UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

##### OXFORD.

July 3.—On Wednesday was celebrated in the theatre, Lord Crew's Annual Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors of the University, when the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law was conferred on the Most Illustrious Prince Koulouksi, Envoy from the Emperor of Russia to the King of Sardinia; on Right Hon. Earl of Northesk, Knight of the Bath, and Vice Admiral of the Red; on Edward Wm. Leyburn Popham, Esq. of Littlecot, Wilts, Major-General in the army; on Francis Fayerman, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the White; on Warren Hastings, Esq. of Daisford, Worcester; on Peacock Barry, of Fotherton, Nottingham, Esq. formerly gentleman commoner of Magdalen college; and on John Stratton, of Chatterton, in this county, Esq.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was also conferred on Most Noble George John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, of Christ Church; on Right Hon. James Macdonald William, Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury; and on George Granville Grafton, Esq. late Gentleman Commoner of Exeter college.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were admitted:

D. C. L.—Wm. Peachy, Esq. B. C. L. of Trinity college, in the army.

M. A.—Rev. John Jago, of Exeter college; Rev. James Munwaring, of Brasenose college.

On Monday, Richard Harrison, B.M. of St. John's college, Doctor in Medicine.

Thursday, Francis Lawley, B.C.L. and Fellow of All Souls' college, admitted Doctor in Civil Law; and Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, B.A. of Christ Church, admitted M. A.

Yesterday the following gentlemen were admitted;—

Doctor in Medicine.—Rd. Gamble, of St. Alban-hall, incorporated from the University of Dublin.

Master of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Valentine, of Magdalen Hall; Rev. George Hunt, of Trinity college; Rev. Charles William Shuckburgh, of Oriel college; Rev. Richard Newman, Mr. John Thornton, Mr. John Auderton, and Rev. Frederick Gaundett, of Wadham college; Mr. Henry Frederick, of Christ church; Rev. Richard Evans Owen, of Brasenose college; Mr. John Palmer Boteler, and Mr. Haviland John Addington, of Merton college; and Rev. Hugh Price, of Jesus college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Mr. John Spurway, of Exeter college; Mr. George Jacob Bosanquet, of Christ Church; Mr. Richard Blackmore, of Merton college; Mr. George Cumming Rashleigh, of New college; and Mr. John Neilson, of St. Edmund hall.

July 7.—In a convocation, Rev. F. Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose college, was admitted Pro Vice Chancellor, in the room of Rev. J. Griffith, D.D. Master of University.—Rev. J. Ravenhill, M.A. of University college, and Rector of Tooting Graveney, Surrey, admitted B. and D.D.—Saturday, the last day of Acs Term, the following were admitted.

Master of Arts.—Rev. T. Cox, of Trinity college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Mr. J. Wm. Jones, of All Souls' college; Mr. J. Levson, of St. Alban hall; Mr. R. A. St. Leger, and Mr. T. O. Jones, of Oriel college.

The whole number of Regents in the Act was four D. D.—five D. C. L.—two D. Med.—one hundred and fourteen M. A.—The whole number of Degrees in Easter and Acs Terms was two D. D.—five D. C. L.—two D. Med.—eight B. D.—two B. C. L.—seventy-two M. A.—eighty-two B. A.—Matriculations in the said Terms, one hundred and ten.

##### CAMBRIDGE.

July 2.—The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the representatives in Parliament of this University, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, for the best dissertations in Latin, were this year adjudged to Mr. R. W. Evans, of Trinity college, and D. J. Maynard, Esq. Fellow of Catharine hall, Senior bachelors; and to C. Heath, Esq. Fellow of King's college, Middle Bachelor (one Prize only having, in this case, been adjudged.)

July 6.—Honorary Doctor in Divinity.—Hon. and Rev. R. Ryler, of St. John's college, Dean of Wells.

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. Augustine Bulwer, of Pembroke hall, rector of Heydon in Norfolk.—Rev. Thomas Cokayne, of Emmanuel col-

lege, vicar of Burnham in Essex.—Rev. David Fitzpatrick Pryce, of St. John's college.

*Doctor in Civil Law.*—George Clayton Tenynson, of St. John's college.

*Doctors in Physic.*—John Ayrton Paris, of Caius college, physician to Westminster Hospital; Clement Carlyon, of Pembroke-hall, physician at Truro in Cornwall.

*Bachelors in Divinity.*—The Rev. George Thackeray, King's college; Arthur Gosling, St. John's college; T. Barber; St. John's college; Jonathan Walton, Trinity college; Henry Godfrey, Queen's college; John Toplis, Queen's college; John Waits, Queen's college.

*Bachelors in Civil Law.*—Joseph Jackson, Corpus Christi college; John Jull Godfrey, St. John's college; Richard Watson, Trinity college; John Simpton Sergrave, Emmanuel college; John Beague, Emanuel college; Henry Ramsden, Queen's college; William Lloyd, Trinity-hall; John Grey Potter, Trinity college; John Haggard, Trinity-hall; Samuel Unwin Heathcote, Trinity-hall.

*Bachelors in Physic.*—John Walker Harrison, Caius college; James Norgate, Caius college; John Ranicar Park, Jesus college; Richard Formby, Caius college; Robert Batty, Caius college.

*Honorary Masters of Arts.*—Hon. John Charles Douglas, Trinity college; Sir William Kemp, Bart. Corpus Christi college.

*Masters of Arts.*—Trinity College.—18.—Messrs. Maule, Musgrave, Ashbridge, Herbert, Duckworth, Lowther, Orman, G. N. Lloyd, Hill, Cookson, Brandreth, Barstow, Graham, Baker, Heckford, Ellis, Carter, Maxwell.

*St. John's College.*—16.—Messrs. Wake, Walters, O'Donnoghue, Upcher, Coulson, Wade, Harrison, Tatnam, Jowett, Marsham, Kirby, Hall, Mungeam, Empson, Simons, Ramsey.

*King's College.*—3.—Messrs. Canning, Heath, Rennell.

*St. Peter's College.*—1.—Mr. Brickwood.

*Pembroke Hall.*—2.—Messrs. Fiarmonie, Rathbone.

*Clare Hall.*—5.—Messrs. Mason, Wieldon, Horner, Curtis, Wing.

*Caius College.*—5.—Messrs. Chad, Alderson, Claryvance, Norgate, North.

*Trinity Hall.*—2.—Messrs. Pickhard, Gosling, Corpus Christi College.—1.—Mr. Bean.

*Queen's College.*—8.—Messrs. Bouton, Springett, Crofts, Scott, Sims, Eamsonson, Pratt, Alford.

*Catharine Hall.*—3.—Messrs. Harrison, Yorke, Rudge.

*Jesus College.*—6.—Messrs. Folkes, Bulmer, Leathes, Lennard, Halford, Edwards.

*Christ College.*—2.—Messrs. Fisher, Apsey.

*Magdalen College.*—3.—Messrs. Hodson, Blott, Coratorth.

*Emmanuel College.*—5.—Messrs. Beague, Flamstead, Godbold, Robinson, Peyton.

VOL. XIV. [Lit. Pan. August, 1813.]

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### Since our last.

#### BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—At Chislehurst, Kent, the lady of Herbert Jenner, Esq.—In Gower Street, Mrs. West.—In Serjeant's-Inn, Fleet Street, the lady of S. Comyn, Esq.—The lady of A. Loughman, Esq. Bedford-place.—In Bedford Street, Bedford-Square, the lady of J. L. Knight, Esq.—May 12, at Clermont, near Verdun, in France, the lady of Capt. F. Allman, 48th regiment.—At Kingsbury, Middlesex, the lady of T. Shone, Esq.—In Portman-place, Mrs. W. J. Bruce.—At Malta, May 4, the lady of Macbean, Esq.—Mrs. N. C. Tindal, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—In Chatham-place, Mrs. Ralph Price.—In Grafton-street, the lady of Jasper Vaux, Esq.—At Queen-street, Edinburgh, Right Hon. Lady Ann Wardlaw.—Mrs. Walker, of Broad-street-buildings.—Mrs. J. H. Bruce, of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.—At Hampstead, Mrs. C. Pilgrim.—At Bampton, Warwickshire, the wife of E. Barber, Esq.

*Of Daughters.*—At Brixton, Mrs. S. Sanderson Hall.—At Hastings, the lady of Capt. J. Blanshard, of H. C. S. James Sibbald.—Mrs. Buckley, Lawn, South Lambeth.—At Shrub's-hill, near Lyndhurst, the lady of Brownlow Mathew, Esq.—At Reichen-lodge, Mrs. Elliot.—The lady of Willoughby Rackham, Esq. of Keppel-street.—In Wimpole-street, the lady of Hon. J. T. L. Melville.—At Stamford hill, the lady of T. C. Stevens, Esq.—In Jewry-street, Aldgate, the lady of Moses Abrahams, Esq.

#### MARRIAGES.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Capt. Maude R.N. to Anne, only daughter of late J. Hallatt Esq. of Little Scotland-yard.—At King's Langley Archibald Corbett, Esq. to Hannah Conquest only daughter of T. Toovey, Esq.—J. Heaphy, Esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Younger, Esq. of the Circus Minories.—A. K. Hinton, Esq. of Grays, to Sarah, second daughter of T. Wood, Esq. of Billericay.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Douglas Guest, Esq. of Albemarle-street, to Miss M. Shepley, of York-place, Portman-square youngest daughter of late George Shepley, Esq. of Carlisle.—At St. Pancras, G. Lowes, Esq. of Guildford-street, Russell-square, to Miss Snowden, of Tavistock-square.—At Muff, county of Donegal, Ireland, J. Harvey, of Broad-street buildings, London, Esq. to Ross Anna, daughter of A. McCausland, of Culmore, county of Derry, Esq.—At Hampstead, Lieut. T. J. P. Masten, R.N. to Mary Paxon, second daughter of Mr. C. Paxon, Hampstead.—At Tunbridge, E. Hopkinson, Esq. of Montague-square, to Octavia, daughter of James Burton, Esq. of Mableton, Kent.—At Queen's-square chapel, Bath, D. Stuart, Esq. of Killarn-house, Middlesex, to Mary Napier Schaler, only daughter of late Major Schaler, R. A.—At Islington, R. H. Marten, Esq. of America-square, to Miss E. M. Martin, of Colbrook-row, Islington.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. J. Alexander, of Leadenhall-street, to Jane,

G

eldest daughter of J. Anderson, Esq. of Old Aberdeen.—At St. Olave's, Hart-street, J. W. Surie, Esq. to Miss E. W. Sievers, only daughter of Herman Ernst Sievers, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. Goldsmid, Esq. of Nottingham-place, to Sarah, eldest daughter of J. Ogle, Esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.—At Tottenham, W. Holt, Esq. to Jane, only daughter of late W. Cook, Esq. of Kendal, Westmoreland.—At Beckenham, Kent, S. Wilson, Esq. Tyndal-place, Islington, to Jemima, youngest daughter of R. Lea, Esq. Beckenham.—At St. Clement Danes, T. Hankin, Esq. of Newlands Stanstead, Herts, to Mrs. Collard, second daughter of J. Dowse, Esq. of Boswell-court, Lincoln's-Inn.—April 22, in the Island of St. Vincent, Albert D'Alton, Esq. Capt. of his Majesty's 90th regiment, to Miss Charles, daughter of late C. Charles, Esq. of that island.—At Edinburgh, Hart Davis, Esq. M.P. eldest son of R. Hart Davis, Esq. M.P. of Walton Castle, Somersetshire, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of Lady Eleanor Dundas, of Carron-hall, and niece to the Earl of Home.—At Lambeth Church, Rev. G. Green, to Miss Key, daughter of J. Key, Esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.—At the Friends' Meeting house, Southwark, S. Candler, of Westminster, to Margaret, third daughter of E. Woodgate, of Blackfriars.—At St. Saviour's Church, B. Currey, of Lincoln's Inn-Fields, Esq. to Anna, second daughter of R. Port, of Castle-street, Southwark, Esq.

## DEATHS.

At Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle's, in Grosvenor place, Lady E. Garnier.—In Kent, W. Curteis, Esq. of Camberwell, aged 67.—In Rodney's-buildings, Kent-road, aged 80, R. Webb, Esq. 33 years Purveyor for sea-service to his Majesty's Board of Ordnance.—On Clapham-common, aged 62, T. Graham, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and of Gower-street, and also of Edmund-castle, near Carlisle; he was a Solicitor of the first eminence, and possessed the confidence and friendship of many of the most distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.—In North Audley-street, aged 74, Mrs. Mary Russell, aunt of the late Sir G. Russell, Bart. of Chequers, in the county of Bucks, and formerly one of the Bedchamber Women, to H. R. H. the Princess Amelia.—At Hampstead, Mr. Reynolds, of Upper Thornhaugh-street, aged 67, formerly clerk to Hon. Mr. Justice Wilson, afterwards to Hon. Mr. Justice Buller, and lastly to Hon. Mr. Justice Chambre.—At sea, on his return from the Peninsula (where he had been for the recovery of his health), in his 39th year, W. Maundy Harvey, Esq. Colonel in the Army, Lieut. Col. of 79th regt. of Foot, and a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service, for his meritorious services in that kingdom, the Prince Regent of Portugal conferred on him the honour of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Tower and Sword; only son of S. Harvey, Esq. of Ramsgate, in Kent.—At Adlestrop, Gloucestershire, aged 79, Rev. T. Leigh, of Sonleigh-abbey, Warwick, and rector of Adlestrop. Late in life he succeeded to the ample possessions of his relative Lord Leigh, which enabled him to increase the circle of that general benevolence

which had always distinguished his character. His life was dedicated to the service of God, and his fortune to the benefit of his fellow creatures. He succeeded in the possessions of Lord Leigh, by his nephew, J. H. Leigh, Esq. of Adlestrop, M. P. for Bedwin.—Aged 77, Giles Collins, Esq. 50 years in the service of the Bank of England.—At Castlebar-hill, Ealing, R. Meux, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square, aged 79.—At Guy's Hospital, Mr. T. Callaway, for many years steward of that institution.—At the cottage of G. Beron, Esq. on Hazely-heath, Hants, R. Stuart, Esq. lately from Port Morant, Jamaica, aged 45.—In Abchurch-lane, Cactano Dias Santos, Esq. aged 70, who for nearly fifty years supported the character of a merchant, with honour to himself, and as an example to his numerous friends.—At Warwick-house, Mrs. Gagrin, for many years an affectionate and faithful attendant on her R. H. Princess Charlotte of Wales, whose last moments were soled by the condescending and unremitting attentions of H. R. H. reflecting a lustre on the native goodness of her heart superior to all the appendages of her exalted rank.—In Great Ormond-street, aged 71, R. Hollist, Esq. one of his Majesty's Council, and a Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—On board his Majesty's ship *Argo*, at sea, Lieut. J. Clitherow, R. N. third son of late C. Clitherow, Esq. of Bird's-place, Herts.—Rev. J. Venn, M.A. Rector of Clapham, Surrey.—At the house of his sister, Mrs. W. Sharp, of Fulham, Granville Sharp, Esq. youngest son of the late Dr. T. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland, and only surviving grandson of the late Dr. J. Sharp, Archbishop of York. This venerable philanthropist retained the vigour both of his mind and body till within a short period previous to his dissolution, and, without any other symptoms than those of natural decay, terminated in his 79th year a life, actively and almost uninterruptedly devoted to the best interests of liberty, humanity and religion.—At Turvey-house, Bedfordshire, J. Higgins, Esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—At Theobald's-lodge, Hertfordshire, Nicholas Richards, Esq.—At Tunbridge-wells, W. Huntington, Minister of the Gospel at Providence Chapel, Gray's-inn-lane, in his 69th year.—In Wimpole-street, Lady Campbell widow of late Sir A. Campbell, K. B.—In Bedford-square, Walter Sharp, Esq.—In Great Cumberland-place, Lady Tapps, wife of Sir G. T. Tapps, Bart. of Hinton Admiral, Hants.—At Eton, R. Longley, Esq. of Christopher-street, Finsbury-square.—At Stains, J. Morris, Esq. banker of that place. He had just returned from attending evening service, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, burst a blood vessel, and instantly expired.—In Foley-place, B. D'Aguiar, Esq. late of the East-Indies, aged 60.—At Richmond, Surrey, Dowager Lady Heathcote, relict of late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.—June 20, Capt. C. J. Hobart, of his Majesty's ship *Muros*, aged 23, second son of late Hon. G. V. Hobart. The funeral was attended by his Excellency the Governor, and officers of his Majesty's troops and ships in the harbour, and a number of the gentlemen of the town.

*An exemplarily honest Quaker.*—June 18, died Griffith Owen, aged 66, one of the Society of Friends in Liverpool. Probity and integrity never shone brighter than in his conduct. When upwards of 50 years of age, he, through adverse circumstances, failing in the payment of his debts in Wales, his honest mind revolting at the idea of any one suffering through him, formed the laudable resolution of endeavouring by dint of industry, to discharge his debts, for which object he went to Liverpool, and although nothing more than a day labourer, yet, by indefatigable exertion, combined with frugality and economy, he accomplished his design; so zealous was he in the cause, that as soon as he had saved the trifling sum of two or three pounds, he with joyful steps, hastened on foot, to distribute it among his creditors in Wales, and this he repeated, until he accomplished his desired object. Reader! if thou hast any debts undischarged, take this man for an example, and do thou likewise; then, when upon a dying bed, thou, like him, wilt evince, that “the end of the upright man is peace.”

*Parsonage.*—Lately died, at Barham, in the county of Huntingdon, aged 66, Jonathan Howell, by trade a tailor; who, in his illness, was supported by parochial allowance. After his interment there was found in the house where he formerly dwelt alone (having been lately removed from the same for comfort and attendance) eighty-five pounds, eight shillings and sixpence, in gold and silver, concealed in an old shoe; there were also found 39 very good shirts, and 2 new suits of clothes, with some other articles; the whole amounting at a fair computation to £114 15s. Thus, with a property which would have made others comparatively happy, this man died as a pauper, imposing on the parish till the last, rather than break into his useless treasure.

*Public beneficiary in manufacture.*—In 70th year, Mr. E. Barrow, of St. Saviour's, Norwich. He was born at Manchester, and on his first settlement in Norwich, conducted, with strict integrity the business of a yarn-factor. Besides the common tribute of respect which is due to him as an upright tradesman and steady friend, he is entitled to that distinguished praise due to the ingenious and enterprising citizen who benefits the public by the introduction of some new and valuable art or manufacture. Mr. Barrow was certainly the first person who undertook the manufacture of cotton in the city of Norwich, now become the ally or the rival of our ancient but decayed worsted trade: also the merit of having been the first manufacturer of the Shawl in that city, or perhaps in the kingdom; this brought on a new era in the history of the loom; supplied that employment for the poor which the effects of war had fatally diminished; and enriched the ingenious master-manufacturer. Many have been more popular, many more discreetly fortunate, but no man has rendered more permanent benefit to the city of Norwich, than honest Ned Barrow.

*Lady Charlotte Finch:* she spent almost the whole of her life in the service of the younger branches of the Royal Family. She was buried with considerable pomp; five carriages of the Royal Dukes following the hearse. She was aged 88 years.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20, 1813.*

The general state of trade is precarious at the present moment. The merchants are divided in their opinions; all are waiting events with the greatest anxiety. There certainly is a trade going with the continent; yet the course of Exchange demonstrates that the balance is heavily against us. It would be incorrect to say, the balance is against us, as a *commercial people*; but rather the balance of payments is against us as a *political people*; and the expectation that it will continue so for some time longer, is most prevalent.

The disposition manifested by the Prince Regent and the governing powers of the kingdom to meet America with vigour, and to repel all her pretensions, without truckling in the least, has had a small effect on the price of American productions, generally.—If they cannot leave that country without incurring the hazards attending breach of blockade, (now become very strict and efficient) it is certain that they must gradually become scarce, as the stock on hand is exhausted. It is probable, that, at all events, the supply will be very limited; and those who now hold these commodities do not feel themselves justified in parting with them unless at an advanced price.

This is the case with Tobacco, especially, the demand for which is not likely to be diminished—Government will continue to want great quantities:—while the supply is not likely to be increased, and indeed can hardly be expected to continue steady; but to be at the mercy of accident and opportunity.

Ashes have met with some briskness.

Rice holds up its price; that of good quality especially; and on the same principle. There is little prime American; the next best sorts, therefore, fetch good prices.

The Cotton trade is brisk: the sales have been extensive. A quantity obtained from American prize vessels has turned out well for the captors; and has realized  $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. more than some which had been brought to the market before it. Liverpool has sold a quantity—nearly 5000 bags, last week; but at a trifle lower. The trade, however, being the only purchasers, shews that our manufactories are preparing a supply to meet an expected demand, although speculators are not willing to purchase on the confidence of making a future profit. There is, therefore, no dearth of the commodity; and our works need not stand still, because they cannot obtain wherewith to supply their wheels.

Spices have rather met with a damp at the market. The sale of nutmegs at the India House is expected to be heavy. Other spices nothing above moderate.



Sugars are at present an important article of commerce. The demand for home consumption is considerable, and the demand for exportation contributes essentially to support the price. British plantation muscovados have been in request. The supply of sugar, hitherto, is calculated by those best capable of judging at little more than one half of the quantity necessary to meet the demand; supposing the exportation trade to be what it may, even cautiously be taken at, upon estimate. Should it become more lively, which depends on events, sugars must be dearer.

The grocers have bought freely on this expectation: and the market for sugars proper for the refiner continues brisk. Inferior sorts are heavy.

Coffee has also felt some briskness. The quantity taken off by private sale, has lately increased; while the exportations to Helsingland have taken out of the market considerable quantities, not of the best sort. Foreign coffee has had the advantage.

Rum is waiting for fixed prices: But little business has been done in this article since the arrival of the fleets.

Dyewoods are little affected.

Russian produce holds up its price; and tallow especially is looking upwards. The Russian tariff, by which commerce is to be regulated, has not appeared: what articles are lightly taxed, or heavily, or are altogether forbidden, is not known on this side the water. This is a great disadvantage to our merchants, as they may unintentionally ship goods subject to seizure, and perhaps bring their vessels and cargoes, also, into jeopardy. It is reported that some vessels destined to Russia, on hearing the uncertainties of the case have returned; or suspended their voyage for orders.

Average price of sugar in Gazette 55s. 7d.

Average price of wheat for England and Wales 110s. 5d.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Essex.**—Although we have had some showers at intervals, yet the clover sower has been got up in good condition, and but little injured by wet. The wheats are somewhat long, but well headed. They form gradually, which is always pleasing to the farmer. The spring corn is still improving; particularly oats after wheat, and should we have much rough weather, a great part of them must be down before they are fit for the scythe. Beans and peas are in a very fair state. All the summer till lands are gaining a great deal of good, and fallows, generally speaking, are well made. Potatoes are luxuriant in the extreme. Turnip sowing is nearly over. The aftermath of grass and clover yields plenty of feed; and lean stock still continues high in price. Horses are cheaper.

**Warwickshire.**—The hay harvest is now over. The crops have, in general, been very abundant, and particularly well got in. Never did grain of every denomination, look so luxuriant and promise so abundant a harvest. The wheat in particular, full and heavy in ear, without the smallest symptom of mildew, or other malady. Vegetation is particularly luxuriant.—The garden produce (with the exception of apples) is every where very great. Grain in general is on the decline. Wool stationary at last month's prices. The grass beef and mutton now comes freely to market, and is considerably lower. Lean stock in request. As to trade, there is now a scope for speculation: The present aspect of things being, as to issue, far beyond the reach of conjecture.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, in the order of their dates, with the Almoners. Extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—June 22.

Stephens, J. Wilson, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Amot, D. Gracechurch-street, bookseller. *Att. W. and*

S. Cotton, Haslinghall-street.

Billings, T. Cheltenham, Gloucester, brick-maker. *Att.*

Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn New-square.

Cumberland, W. Lewis, J. Cumberland, and W. Cumberland, jun. Leices. cr. houses. *Att. J. and*

London's Inn.

Cook, J. Newcastle upon Tyne, biscuit-baker. *Att. Meg-*

glions and Co. Hatfield-garden.

Groombridge, J. Betham, near Canterbury, baker. *Att.*

Lewis, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.

Harris, J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, currier. *Att.*

Lamb and Co. Prince's-street.

Hayter, T. Oldcombe, Somerset, sail-cloth manufacturer.

Edie, Anglice and Co. Kane's, Bench-walks, Temple.

Howe, Clement, Cheap-side, tailor. *Att. Bartlett, Law-*

rence Row, Temple-lane, Cannon-street.

Moor, J. King's-burton, Somerset, dealer and chap-

man. *Att. Scott, Upper Goudford-street, Russell-*

square.

Pease, S. Cornhill, auctioneer. *Att. Poole, Astin-*

gates.

Stent, R. Newman-court, Cornhill, coffee-house-keeper.

*Att. Loxley and Son, Cheap-side.*

Timmins, T. Derby, fishmonger. *Att. King, Castle-street,*

Holborn.

**CERTIFICATES to be granted on or before July 13.**

J. G. Broster, Liverpool, plumber.—J. Bennett, and R.

Hatchman, Denham-spring, Lancashire, colliery-masters.

—J. McAlester, Paplar, colliery.—S. Hoole, Sheffield,

merchant.—B. Newmarch, Caledonian, common-brewer.

—S. Williams, Old Change, wine-merchant.—J. Blake,

Wellington-street, apothecary.—G. Gish, Hunter-court, Alin-

gling lane, merchant.—W. N. Henson, Much Wenlock,

Shropshire, grocer.—G. Mansford, St. Paul, Kent, ches-

se-monger.—W. German, Bristol, tailor.—T. Stratford, Hol-

born-hill, haberdasher.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—June 26.

Cooper, J. Manchester, baker.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Allen, W. King's-Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. *Att. Willis and*

Co. Mansford-court.

Aschford, H. Bristol, victualler. *Att. Street and Co. Ba-*

inghall-street.

Baker, R. Aldgate High-street, china-man. *Att. Flash-*

man, Abchurch-lane.

Ball, J. Bury-street, Bath Smithfield, victualler. *Att.*

Clare and Co. St. Catherine's Cloisters.

Barry, J. Brighton, coach-master. *Att. Haynes, Pen-*

chance, church-street.

Benson, G. Bellemont Lodge, Vauxhall, merchant. *Att.*

Holt and Co. Church-court, Litchbury.

Bidwell, R. Norwich, jack-manufacturer. *Att. Cusafale,*

Halesworth, Suffolk.

Chambers, J. Manchester, dealer and chapman. *Att.*

Mine and Co. Temple.



Fathers, J. West Drayton, Middlesex, grocer. *Att. Jackson, Hare-court, Temple.*  
 Fenclay, T. Lincoln, victualler. *Att. Spencer, Lamb's Conduit-street.*  
 Feich, J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, money-scrivener. *Att. Chabot, Steward-street, Spitalfields.*  
 Green, W. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, shopkeeper. *Att. Milne and Co. Temple.*  
 Griffith, M. and W. Zephaniah Holwell, Exeter, coach-makers. *Att. Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.*  
 Hammond, G. Stamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, merchant. *Att. Ellis, Chancery-lane.*  
 Hele, J. Plymouth, ironmonger. *Att. Drewe and Co. New-inn.*  
 Harteley, J. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancaster, printer. *Att. Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.*  
 Hughes, T. Covent garden-market, fruiterer. *Att. Stevenson, Percy-street, Bedford-square.*  
 Johnson, J. Bernard Castle, Durham, miller. *Att. Heelis, Staple-inn.*  
 Kennion, J. jun. Mincing-lane, broker. *Att. Oldham, Earl street, Blackfriars.*  
 Lloyd, D. jun. Conway Elvet, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. *Att. Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.*  
 Mason, W. New Sarum, Wilts, grocer. *Att. Millett and Son, Middle Temple-lane.*  
 Murry, W. Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square, cheesemonger. *Att. Healy, Stafford-row, Buckingham-gate.*  
 Pocock, G. Islington, victualler. *Att. Parnel and Co. Church-street, Spitalfields.*  
 Sharp, T. Ludgate-hill, cutter. *Att. Wiltshire and Co. Broad-street.*  
 Smith, J. Duck, Market Weighton, Yorkshire, grocer. *Att. Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.*  
 Tomall, T. Derby, fishmonger. *Att. King, Castle-street, Holborn.*  
 Walkden, J. Market Harborough, Leicestershire, innkeeper. *Att. Kinderley and Co. Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.*  
 Wheatley, T. Wapping wall, sail-maker. *Att. Nind, Throgmorton-street.*

## CERTIFICATES.—July 17.

S. Stanfield, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor.—  
 T. Hall, Upper Boddington, Northampton, victualler.—  
 Edw. Sutton, Oxford-street, jeweller.—T. Edin, Wat-ford, Herts, brazer.—J. Bryon, Park-street, Hanover-square, dealer in horses.—J. Smith, Newgate-street, tailor.—J. Butler, G. Fecetoli, sen. and T. Butler, Dewsbury, York, iron-masters.—J. Hewitt, St. John-street, West Smithfield, linen-draper.—J. B. Tooken, St. Paul's Church-yard, china and glass seller.—S. Paul, Licham, Middlesex, baker.—J. Bown, Hackney, carpenter.—Geo. Blakely, Wood-street, warehouseman.—J. Holt, Southall, Middlesex, innkeeper.—J. Jones, Beakhouse-lane, quill merchant.

## BANKRUPTS.—June 29.

Farr, J. Raguet-court, Fleet-street, merchant. *Att. Crowder and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.*  
 Collins, J. and W. Oxford, huck-draper. *Att. Draper, Hatton-garden.*  
 Crane, S. and H. S. Stratford, merchants. *Att. Eviatt and Co. Radoson-square, Minories.*  
 Crofts, D. Marchmont-street, boot and shoe-maker. *Att. James, Bucklersbury.*  
 Ford, E. Isleworth, sack-making manufacturer. *Att. Shepard and Co. Bedford-row.*  
 Hankinson, S. Handford, Cheshire, dealer. *Att. Couper and Co. Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.*  
 Hinchbottom, J. Jerny-street, St. James's, hotel-keeper. *Att. Harvey, Currier-street.*  
 Hill, M. Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, corn-factor. *Att. Wood and Co. Castle-court, Budge-row.*  
 Hovley, J. and T. Padham, Lancashire, calico-manufacturers. *Att. Milne and Co. Temple.*  
 Lingard, S. Burton-upon-Trent, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer. *Att. Huxley, Temple.*  
 Strickland, J. Bramley, Yorkshire, clothier. *Att. Evans, Hatton-garden.*  
 Tripp, J. and J. Dyer, Bristol, wine merchants. *Att. Woodhouse, Temple.*  
 Williams, J. jun. Radley, Middlesex, bricklayer. *Att. Hope, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.*

## CERTIFICATES, July 20.

C. Berry, Sweetings-alley, stationer.—J. Clarke, Duke street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer.—J. Harwood, Warwick, grocer.—W. Robinson, Little Barnhurst, Staffordshire, butcher.—J. Green, Parkhouse, Cumberland, drover.—G. Blackerby, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, haberdasher.—E. Cole, Colchester, grocer.—J. Clarke, Tottenham-court-road, Staffordshire-warehouseman.—J. Collins, Loughman-road, shoemaker.—A. Littlewood, Hanley-wood Nook, Yorkshire, clothier.—J. Matthews, Cheltenham, fancy-dress-maker.—F. Price, Birmingham, shopkeeper.—S. Broadhead and E. Guener, Sheffield, metal-manufacturers.—J. G. Phillips, Banhouse, Yorkshire,

cotton-spinners.—J. Cockaine, Tottenham-court-New-road, plaster-manufacturer.—R. and J. Grundy, Gravesend, ship-joiners.—E. Joseph, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, merchant.

## BANKRUPTcies SUPERSEDED.—July 9.

Crettham, H. Fetter-lane, hatter.  
 Carpenter, W. Pitchcombe, Gloucester, clothier.

## BANKRUPTS.

Bache, W. Union-street, Lambeth, blacking-manufacturer. *Att. Hope, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.*  
 Barnett, Barnard, and Alex. Davis, Shadwell High-street, slopsellers. *Att. Bennet, New-inn-buildings, Wych-street.*  
 Barker, J. Portsmouth, cutter. *Att. Platt, Tanfield-court, Temple.*  
 Bisp, J. Bristol, butcher. *Att. Brooke and Co. Red Lion square.*  
 Blondell, J. Fred. Frith, Lucas-street, Gray's-inn-lane, insurance-broker. *Att. Pallen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.*  
 Burkinshaw, Matthew, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. *Att. Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.*  
 Carter, W. Hammersmith, baker. *Att. Field and Co. Clifford's-inn.*  
 Chippindale, W. Coward, Liverpool, tobacconist. *Att. Blackstock and Co. Paper-buildings, Temple.*  
 Cooper, J. Manchester, bonnet-dealer. *Att. Milne and Co. Temple.*  
 Court, W. Birmingham, nail-founder. *Att. Lowe, Ravenhurst, Bordesley, near Birmingham.*  
 Diewett, T. Tooley-street, sack and Russia-mat-merchant. *Att. Lovley and Son, Chancery-lane.*  
 Gooch, W. Canterbury, gun-smith. *Att. Lewis, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.*  
 Harvey, W. Lamb's-Conduit-place, money-scrivener. *Att. Lamb's-Conduit-street.*  
 Jennings, Jones, Bradford, York, corn-miller. *Att. Evans, Hatton-garden.*  
 Jones, H. Deptford, tailor. *Att. Chambers, Farnival's-inn, Holborn.*  
 Mason, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher. *Att. Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.*  
 Richardson, J. Wakefield, York, woolstapler. *Att. Evans, Hatton-garden.*  
 Smuders, T. Whitechapel-road, haberdasher. *Att. Birker, Bond-court, Walbrook.*  
 Strickland, J. Bramley, York, clothier. *Att. Evans, Hatton-garden.*  
 Struckey, W. Swadham, Norfolk, money-scrivener. *Att. Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.*  
 Thomas, Isaac, Hackney-road, builder. *Att. Harvey, Currier-street, Chancery-lane.*  
 Wood, C. Dymock, Gloucester, dealer in horses and cattle. *Att. Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn-square.*

## CERTIFICATES.—July 24.

J. Foster, Catherine Foster, and Eliz. Foster, Pontefract, York, shopkeepers.—Wm. Brandon, Dunstable, Bedford, victualler.—H. Ward, Curtain road, Shoreditch, grocer.—Wm. Whitaker, Bath, victualler.—Thomas Clinch, Crooked-lane, Cannon-street, boot and shoe-maker.—Matthew Martin, Great Ryburgh, Norfolk, grocer.—T. Tingey, Wells, Norfolk, linen-draper.—Jos. Taylor, New Bond-street, boot and shoe-maker.—W. Gibson, Aldgate, mercer.—G. Birch, Swan Tavern, near Battersea-bridge, Surrey, victualler.—J. Miller, Great Tower-street, porter-dealer.—W. Southey, Kensington-lane, dealer.—F. G. Richmond, Rotherhithe, merchant.—J. Grice, jun. Shad Thames, Horse-trade, anchor-smith.—G. Shifner, Nicholas-lane, insurance-broker.—H. Kinch, jun. and J. Kinch, Fareham, Southampton, timber-merchants.—T. Hare, Bristol, victualler.—R. Maunder, Exeter, wine and spirit merchant.—M. Naylor, Leeds, York, milliner.—J. Wells, late of Bridge-street, Westminster, fruiterer.—T. Dyer, Stratford, Essex, miller.—O. Butler, Colchester, haberdasher.—T. Hatchell, Gracechurch-street, hat-merchant.—T. Johnson, Moorhouse, Cumberland, wholesale spirit-dealer.—J. C. Schmidt, late of Jewin street, Aldersgate-street, merchant.—M. Powers, Point-street, Portsmouth, slopseller.—J. Davis, Brighton, sea-bus, carrier.—T. Hill, Geyn's-buildings, Goswell-street road, coal-merchant.—J. Orlon, Reading-lane, butcher.—J. Gold, Aldersgate-street, merchant.—T. Walker, Walling-street, stationer.—W. Hornidge, late of West Malling, Kent, shopkeeper.

## BANKRUPTS.—July 6.

Bramley, G. Francis-place, Westminster-road, hosier. *Att. Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's court office, Royal Exchange.*  
 Brauman, H. Green-street, Bethnal-green, baker. *Att. Mitchell, Swan-street, Minories.*  
 Dowling, D. Devonshire-street, Queen-square, school-maker. *Att. Chishop, Child's-place, Temple bar.*  
 Grodrie, G. Ship-alley, Welclose-square, jeweller. *Att. Collingwood, Water-street, Blackfriars.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

| 1813.   | Beef.   | Mutton. | Veal. | Pork. | Lamb. |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| June 28 | 7 0 7 4 | 8 0 7 6 | 8 4   | 8 4   | 8 4   |
| July 5  | 7 0 7 4 | 7 6 8 0 | 8 0   | 8 0   | 8 0   |
| 12      | 7 0 7 0 | 8 0 7 4 | 8 0   | 8 0   | 8 0   |
| 19      | 6 8 7 0 | 8 0 7 4 | 8 0   | 8 0   | 8 0   |

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

|         |         |         |     |     |     |
|---------|---------|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| June 28 | 5 8 6 0 | 6 4 8 0 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 |
| July 5  | 5 8 6 0 | 6 8 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| 12      | 5 8 6 0 | 6 8 8 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 |
| 19      | 5 6 6 0 | 6 8 7 4 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 |

|         | St. James's.* |          |          |          | Whitechapel.* |          |          |          |
|---------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|
|         | Hay.          |          | Straw.   |          | Hay.          |          | Straw.   |          |
| June 28 | £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d.      | £. s. d. | £. s. d. | £. s. d. |
| July 5  | 5 15 0        | 2 8 0    | 5 5 0    | 2 2 0    | 5 12 0        | 2 2 0    | 5 12 0   | 2 2 0    |
| 12      | 5 15 0        | 2 8 0    | 5 12 0   | 2 4 0    | 5 12 0        | 2 4 0    | 5 12 0   | 2 4 0    |
| 19      | 6 0 0         | 2 11 0   | 5 5 0    | 2 2 0    | 5 5 0         | 2 2 0    | 5 5 0    | 2 2 0    |

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 25d. Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen — 36  
Dressing Hides 22 Ditto, 50 to 70—40  
Crop Hides for cut. 23 Ditto, 50 to 70—40  
Flat Ordinary — 18d. Seals, Large, £9.

Tallow,\* London Average per cwt.

Soap, yellow, 100s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 114s.  
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 6d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

|         |        |           |                   |
|---------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| June 12 | 9,569  | quarters. | Average 176s. 9d. |
| 19      | 7,308  | —         | — 115 0½          |
| 26      | 15,528 | —         | — 114 7           |
| July 3  | 9,639  | —         | — 115 10½         |

|         |        |        |                   |
|---------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| June 18 | 15,327 | sacks. | Average 109s. 2d. |
| 25      | 16,306 | —      | — 109 2½          |
| July 2  | 17,614 | —      | — 109 1½          |
| 9       | 16,277 | —      | — 109 2½          |

|         | Peck Loaf. |         | Half Peck. |         | Quatern. |         |
|---------|------------|---------|------------|---------|----------|---------|
|         | 6s. 2d.    | 3s. 1d. | 1s. 6d.    | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d.  | 1s. 6d. |
| June 18 | 6s. 2d.    | 3s. 1d. | 1s. 6d.    | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 6d.  | 1s. 6d. |
| 25      | 6 2        | 3 1     | 1 6½       | 1 6½    | 1 6½     | 1 6½    |
| July 2  | 6 2        | 3 1     | 1 6½       | 1 6½    | 1 6½     | 1 6½    |
| 9       | 6 2        | 3 1     | 1 6½       | 1 6½    | 1 6½     | 1 6½    |

\* The highest price of the market.

|         | COALS.*              | Sunderland.          | Newcastle.           |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| June 28 | 46s. 0d. to 48s. 0d. | 45s. 6d. to 52s. 0d. | 45s. 6d. to 52s. 0d. |
| July 5  | 0 0 0 0              | 0 0 0 0              | 0 0 0 0              |
| 12      | 0 0 0 0              | 0 0 0 0              | 0 0 0 0              |
| 19      | 47 0 43 6            | 45 0 54 0            | 45 0 54 0            |

\* Delivered at 13s. per chaldron advance.

|         | 5 o'clock Morning. | 11 o'clock. | 1 o'clock. | 5 o'clock Night. | Height of barom. Inches. | Dryness by Leslie's Hydron. |
|---------|--------------------|-------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| June 21 | 54                 | 61          | 52         | 50, 16           | 51                       | Fair                        |
| 22      | 54                 | 56          | 47         | 18               | 48                       | Cloudy                      |
| 23      | 50                 | 61          | 58         | 16               | 46                       | Cloudy                      |
| 24      | 57                 | 60          | 50         | 19               | 49                       | Cloudy                      |
| 25      | 55                 | 65          | 53         | 20               | 52                       | Fair                        |
| 26      | 58                 | 68          | 57         | 18               | 56                       | Fair                        |
| 27      | 59                 | 70          | 56         | 15               | 50                       | Fair                        |
| 28      | 58                 | 67          | 59         | 29, 90           | 46                       | Showery                     |
| 29      | 60                 | 69          | 58         | 75               | 36                       | Showery                     |
| 30      | 59                 | 66          | 57         | 70               | 0                        | Rain                        |
| July 1  | 58                 | 63          | 57         | 74               | 0                        | Rain                        |
| 2       | 57                 | 60          | 53         | 80               | 44                       | Cloudy                      |
| 3       | 50                 | 55          | 50         | 30, 13           | 43                       | Cloudy                      |
| 4       | 51                 | 60          | 52         | 19               | 55                       | Cloudy                      |
| 5       | 53                 | 66          | 57         | 02               | 62                       | Fair                        |
| 6       | 57                 | 69          | 60         | 29, 78           | 63                       | Fair                        |
| 7       | 58                 | 76          | 62         | 65               | 60                       | Fair                        |
| 8       | 62                 | 74          | 60         | 64               | 63                       | Fair                        |
| 9       | 61                 | 75          | 58         | 66               | 72                       | Fair                        |
| 10      | 62                 | 75          | 60         | 90               | 67                       | Fair                        |
| 11      | 62                 | 70          | 61         | 93               | 60                       | Fair                        |
| 12      | 61                 | 74          | 62         | 88               | 71                       | Fair                        |
| 13      | 62                 | 69          | 61         | 82               | 62                       | Cloudy                      |
| 14      | 61                 | 61          | 60         | 75               | 30                       | Rain                        |
| 15      | 62                 | 62          | 61         | 75               | 0                        | Rain                        |
| 16      | 63                 | 70          | 62         | 84               | 66                       | Showery                     |
| 17      | 61                 | 73          | 58         | 90               | 69                       | Fair                        |
| 18      | 60                 | 74          | 60         | 98               | 76                       | Fair                        |
| 19      | 61                 | 72          | 59         | 73               | 36                       | Showery                     |
| 20      | 60                 | 72          | 62         | 60               | 61                       | Fair                        |

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Prices Current, July 20th, 1813.

|                            |         |           |      |                             |              |            |     |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----|
| American pot-ash, per cwt. | 2 13    | 0 to 2 14 | 0    | Lead, white .....           | ton 43       | 0 0 to 44  | 0 0 |
| Ditto pearl .....          | 3 2     | 0 3 4     | 0    | Logwood chips .....         | ton 11       | 5 0 to 12  | 0 0 |
| Barilla .....              | 1 15    | 0 2 2     | 0    | Madder, Dutch crop cwt.     | 7 10         | 0 8 5      | 0   |
| Brandy, Cognac, bond gal.  | 0 16    | 6 0 17    | 0    | Mahogany .....              | ft. 0        | 1 4 0      | 1 9 |
| Campfire, refined .....    | 0 7     | 2 0 7 4   | 0    | Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar  | 26           | 0 0 28     | 0 0 |
| Ditto unrefined .....      | 0 23    | 0 24      | 0 10 | Ditto spermaceti .....      | ton 88       | 0 0 90     | 0 0 |
| Cochineal, garb. bond. lb. | 1 10    | 0 1 15    | 6    | Ditto whale .....           | 38           | 0 0 42     | 0 0 |
| Ditto, East-India .....    | 0 6     | 6 0 7 0   | 0    | Ditto Florence, ½ chest     | 80           | 0 0 84     | 0 0 |
| Coffee, fine bond. .....   | 4 6     | 0 4 10    | 0    | Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.   | 0 16         | 6 0 18     | 0   |
| Ditto ordinary .....       | 3 2     | 0 3 10    | 0    | Raisins, bloom .....        | cwt. 4       | 4 0 4 10   | 6   |
| Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.  | 0 1     | 9 0 1 11  | 0    | Rice, Carolina .....        | 2 14         | 0 0 0      | 0   |
| Ditto Jamaica .....        | 0 1     | 6 0 1 9   | 0    | Rum, Jamaica bond gal.      | 0 5          | 6 0 7      | 0   |
| Ditto Smyrna .....         | 0 1     | 6 0 0 0   | 0    | Ditto Leeward Island        | 0 4          | 6 0 5      | 10  |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 0     | 11 0 1 3  | 0    | Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. | 3 17         | 0 4 0      | 0   |
| Currants, Zant .....       | 4 8     | 0 0 0 0   | 0    | Silk, thrown, Italian ..... | lb. 2        | 17 0 3     | 0   |
| Elephants' Teeth .....     | 23      | 0 0 27    | 0 0  | Silk, raw, Ditto .....      | 1 13         | 0 1 15     | 0   |
| Scrivelloes .....          | 11      | 0 0 16    | 0 0  | Tallow, English .....       | cwt. 4       | 10 0 4 14  | 6   |
| Flax, Riga .....           | ton 97  | 0 0 100   | 0 0  | Ditto, Russia, white .....  | 4            | 0 0 4 4    | 0   |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 86      | 0 0 90    | 0 0  | Ditto .....                 | yellow ..... | 4 4 0 4 10 | 0   |
| Galls, Turkey .....        | cwt. 9  | 15 0 11   | 10 0 | Tar, Stockholm .....        | bar. 1       | 12 0 1 18  | 0   |
| Geneva, Holl. bond. gal.   | 0 12    | 0 0 13    | 0    | Tin in blocks .....         | cwt. 6       | 13 0 6 18  | 0   |
| Ditto English .....        | 0 15    | 6 0 16    | 0    | Tobacco, Maryland .....     | lb. 0        | 0 10 0 0   | 0   |
| Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.   | 6       | 0 0 8     | 0 0  | Ditto Virginia .....        | 0 0          | 74 0 11    | 0   |
| Hemp, Riga .....           | ton 84  | 0 0 86    | 0 0  | Wax, Guinea .....           | cwt. 9       | 0 0 10     | 0 0 |
| Ditto Petersburg .....     | 84      | 0 0 86    | 0 0  | Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.   | 80           | 0 0 84     | 0 0 |
| Hops .....                 | bag 10  | 0 0 12    | 0 0  | Wine, Red Port, bond. pipe  | 66           | 0 0 72     | 0 0 |
| Indigo, Caracca .....      | lb. 0   | 11 0 0 11 | 6    | Ditto Lisbon .....          | 66           | 0 0 72     | 0 0 |
| Ditto East-India .....     | 0 4     | 9 0 13    | 9    | Ditto Madeira .....         | 40           | 0 0 50     | 0 0 |
| Iron, British bars, .....  | ton 13  | 10 0 14   | 10 0 | Ditto Vidonia .....         | 40           | 0 0 0      | 0 0 |
| Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.     | 22      | 10 0 24   | 0 0  | Ditto Calcavella .....      | 72           | 0 0 0      | 0 0 |
| Ditto Norway .....         | 20      | 0 0 0     | 0 0  | Ditto Sherry .....          | butt. 55     | 0 0 70     | 0 0 |
| Lead in pigs .....         | fod. 30 | 0 0 31    | 0 0  | Ditto Mountain .....        | 28           | 0 0 35     | 0 0 |
| Ditto red .....            | ton 28  | 0 0 29    | 0 0  | Ditto Claret .....          | hogs. 45     | 0 0 65     | 0 0 |



# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, us. 30 6.—Ditto, at sight, 29 8.—Rotterdam, 9 6.—Hamburgh, 26 —Altona, 26 13 2  
us.—Paris, 1 day's date, 19 30.—Ditto, 2 us. 19 50.—Madrid in paper —Ditto eff.—Cadiz, in paper  
—Cadiz, eff. 51 —Bilboa —Palermo, per oz. 125 J.—Leghorn, 60 —Genoa, 54 —Venice, in eff. 52  
—Naples, 42 —Lisbon, 77 1/2 —Oporto, 77 1/2 —Dublin, per cent. 6 —Cork, ditto 7 —Aguio  
B. of Holland, 5 per cent.

*By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.*

| 1813.   | Bank    | 3 p. Cent. | Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | Consols. | 4 p. Cent. | Cons. 1780. | May    | Long   | Annuit. | Omaha. | Imperial | 3 p. Cent. | Ditto | India | India | South | Old | New | Exch. | Lottery | Consols | Irish | Irish |
|---------|---------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| June 2. | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 22      | —       | 56         | 56       | 56         | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 23      | 214     | 56         | 56       | 56         | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 24      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 25      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 26      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 27      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 28      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 29      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 30      | 213 1/2 | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| July 1  | 121 1/2 | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 2       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 3       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 4       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 5       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 6       | 215     | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 7       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 8       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 9       | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 10      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 12      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 13      | 218     | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 14      | 218 1/2 | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 15      | 218 1/2 | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 16      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 17      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 18      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 19      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |
| 20      | —       | 56 1/2     | 56 1/2   | 56 1/2     | —        | 71 1/2     | 71 1/2      | 87 1/2 | 14 1/2 | —       | 4 1/2  | —        | —          | —     | —     | —     | —     | —   | —   | 3d    | —       | 57 1/2  | —     | —     |

## London Premiums of Insurance, July 20th, 1813.

|                   |                                                                                     |               |                          |                       |               |                                                            |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| At 1 1/2 p. Cent. | Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.                                   | At 6 p. Cent. | Madeira.                 | Home 8 to 10 p. Cent. | At 8 p. Cent. | Jamaica, with convoy; return 4. Home 10 p. Cent. ret. 1/2. |
| At 1 1/2 p. Cent. | Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, and Portsmouth.                                          | At 6 p. Cent. | East-India, Comp. ships. | Home 8 to 10 p. Cent. | At 8 p. Cent. | Home 10 p. Cent. ret. 1/2.                                 |
| At 1 1/2 p. Cent. | Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry. Ports of Scotland, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool. | At 6 p. Cent. | East-India, Comp. ships. | Home 8 to 10 p. Cent. | At 8 p. Cent. | Home 10 p. Cent. ret. 1/2.                                 |
| At 1 p. Cent.     | France, with licences; back 2 p. Cent.                                              | At 6 p. Cent. | East-India, Comp. ships. | Home 8 to 10 p. Cent. | At 8 p. Cent. | Home 10 p. Cent. ret. 1/2.                                 |
| At 2 1/2 p. Cent. | Gottenburgh, ret. 20 p. Cent.                                                       | At 6 p. Cent. | East-India, Comp. ships. | Home 8 to 10 p. Cent. | At 8 p. Cent. | Home 10 p. Cent. ret. 1/2.                                 |

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. from 20th June to 20th July 1813, at the Office of Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.

London Dock Stock, £102. to £101. — West-India Dock, £145. — East-India Dock, —. —Globe Assurance Stock, £103. — Imperial ditto Shares, £41. — Eagle ditto ditto, £2. 10. 0. —Hope ditto ditto, £2. 2. —Atlas ditto ditto, shut. —East-London Water-Works, £63. to £64. —Kent (old) ditto, £57. —London Institution Shares, £45. —Grand Junction Canal ditto, £205. —Kennet and Avon, £20. —Leeds and Liverpool, £204. to £205. —Wilts and Berks, —. —Thames and Medway, —. —Huddersfield, £12. to £12. 5. —Grand Surrey, —. —Grand Western, £49. Disc. —Grand Union, £27. Disc.